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and of  
**British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.**  
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### A TIME-SAVER AND MONEY-MAKER.

In business a time-saver is generally regarded as a money-maker, so that it is doubly valuable to have always at hand something that is both—and a good deal more. The varied and comprehensive information collated in

### THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST DIARY, 1914,

saves weeks of time in a year to buyers and sellers. It puts business men in direct touch with one another at once, thus making money for both. But the *Diary* not only saves time; it gives hints on manufacturing and compounding, and prints formulas that bring profit and prestige to the user. No wonder it is an ideal advertising medium. The Publisher is already booking advertising space for the 1914 *Diary*. Have you sent him your instructions? The address is

**42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.**

## SUMMARY.

Being a first glance at the articles and events reported in this Issue

### Articles and Communications.

The reasons why iodine and iodides have advanced in price are told on p. 50.

Dr. Horace Dobell considers that children's teeth are overbrushed (p. 52).

The official restrictions on the wholesaling of rectified spirit are the subject of a note on p. 51.

The "dearth of young chemists" is being discussed in daily newspapers. We quote what is said (p. 52).

"Observer's" ideas in regard to directions in which chemists may develop business are embodied in his sixth article beginning on p. 34.

The International Pharmacy Congresses have been treated lukewarmly in this country. In view of the meeting a fortnight hence, we are telling what they have done (p. 50).

The Government Chemist's report for the last fiscal year contains a number of items directly bearing upon the drug-trade. We quote them, and epitomise the rest of the report in an article which begins on p. 48.

Mr. E. J. Parry discusses terpeneless and sesquiterpeneless oils, and from quoted analytical data in regard to the lemon oil especially questions if all such oils are wholly derived from the lemon (p. 24).

Mr. A. E. Bailey submits a scheme, with map, showing how a National Pharmaceutical Federation might be started, the immediate object being to link up Pharmaceutical Insurance Committees (p. 53).

The correspondence pages are exceptionally interesting and profitable this week. The letters deal *inter alia* with the Preliminary examination, why assistants are scarce, and Insurance dispensing. Over two pages are devoted to answers to correspondents (pp. 60-64).

### News of the Week.

A bed of oil-shale has been discovered in Skye (p. 37).

New regulations for chromate factories are issued (p. 36).

A note in regard to invoices of goods for South Africa is printed on p. 39.

The West Australian Patent Medicine regulations have been disallowed (p. 38).

The windows of several Dublin pharmacists were broken during Sunday's and Monday's riots (p. 37).

Enforcement of the recent Argentine medicine and perfume regulations has been further postponed (p. 38).

Two chemists, Mr. J. F. Dickenson (Mansfield) and Mr. A. B. Paterson (Glasgow) were in the Midland Railway collision. Mr. Paterson was injured (p. 36).

Our National Insurance Act section includes amusing sketches by Mr. Granville Shaw depicting how waiting customers may be amused. An official announcement as to the election of new Pharmaceutical Committees is given on p. 43, and the reports on pp. 44 and 45 from nineteen cities and towns include more about the Blackpool matter, an interesting tabular statement as to the dispensing in Glasgow, and a Middlesex circular as to moot dispensing points.

### Trade and Market Matters.

Citric acid, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, copper sulphate, and coriander are dearer. Benzols, ammonia sulphate, and antimony are firmer. Opium and canary-seed are easier; and morphine, codeine, lemon oil, saltpetre, and shellac are lower. Santonin is expected to advance. Business is quieter this week (p. 55).

### Approved Formulas.

We are now receiving from subscribers formulas for known, admitted, and approved remedies (which are non-proprietary) for publication in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1914*, and in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." Each formula should be written on a separate piece of paper, and sent to us with a copy of the label used or proposed to be used.

## Terpeneless Oils.

By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

SOME decades ago essential oils deprived of their terpenes, if present, began to be used, and their use has now become very extended. The advantages claimed for such terpeneless oil are principally the facts that, generally speaking, oxygenated compounds of essential oils are more soluble than the terpenes, and therefore a considerable saving in alcohol as a solvent becomes possible; also that the terpenes are practically flavourless, and are far more prone to decomposition than the oxygenated constituents. This is substantially true in cases where the oil contains a large amount of terpenes, as in the case of orange and lemon oils. But, *en passant*, I doubt whether oils containing very delicate esters, such as bergamot oil, are improved by being rendered terpeneless; and I certainly see no point whatever in rendering terpeneless an oil consisting almost entirely of its odorous constituent, such as oil of cloves.

It is principally with lemon oil that I wish to deal in this note. During the past few years it has been suggested that it would be a good thing not only to remove the terpenes from lemon oil, but also the sesquiterpenes, the resulting oil being shortly described as sesquiterpeneless, it being understood that this term includes the term terpeneless.

During the past two years I have had occasion to examine numerous samples of both classes of oil, the principal chemical difference to be noted being that normal oils from which the terpenes only have been removed contain somewhere in the neighbourhood of 42 to 45 per cent. of citral, whereas oils from which the sesquiterpenes have also been removed contain a higher amount of citral, which may reach 65 per cent., or, as claimed by some makers, 72 per cent. I have examined samples containing high percentages of citral which were claimed to be sesquiterpeneless, but which were, in fact, ordinary terpeneless oil to which lemongrass citral had been added. Hence very high percentages of citral must be carefully considered from this point of view.

In dealing with genuine sesquiterpeneless oils containing, say, 65 per cent. of citral, there is one point which, in my opinion, cannot fail to be apparent to any impartial observer of experience—namely, that the oil has usually lost the sweetness and softness of a well-prepared terpeneless oil, the overpowering smell of so much citral destroying the balance of harmony in the odour of the oil containing about 45 per cent. of citral. Indeed, I have known experienced users say that the best results are obtained with an oil containing under 40 per cent. of citral, from which the whole of the terpenes have not been removed. In my opinion, manufacturers are in many cases sacrificing the real qualities that matter to the fetish of a chemical formula. It is true that the sesquiterpeneless oil effects a further saving in alcohol, but I do not consider that the loss in sweetness and aroma which is usually associated with this intense degree of concentration is counterbalanced by the economy in alcohol.

Most samples of "terpeneless" lemon oil do, in fact, contain very small quantities of terpenes. Indeed, it was held in a High Court case a few years ago that so long as a "terpeneless" lemon oil is substantially freed from terpenes the use of the word "terpeneless" to describe it is justifiable in commerce.

Pure samples of terpeneless lemon oil which I have examined (that is, samples which did not contain more than 5 per cent. of terpenes—usually less) have had the following characters:

Specific gravity at 15° C.	...	0.8935 to 0.999
Optical rotation	...	-5° to -8° 30'
Refractive index	...	about 1.4810
Citral value	...	42 to 48 per cent.

Any undue amount of terpenes is indicated by a much decreased solubility, a lower specific gravity, a lower laevorotation, or the oil becomes dextrorotatory, and on fractionation under diminished pressure the early fractions show a high dextrorotation. Of course, if any very small

first fractions be taken off, a very small amount of terpenes will account for a high dextrorotation.

Pure sesquiterpeneless oils containing no sesquiterpenes at all, or those from which almost all the sesquiterpenes have been removed, have, so far as my experience goes, the following characters:

Specific gravity...	...	...	0.898 to 0.902
Optical rotation	...	...	+1° to -3° 45'

The citral value is very variable, but in cases where the whole of the sesquiterpenes have been removed it averages about 65 per cent., or possibly a little higher. In cases where the concentration has not been carried quite so far the citral value is, naturally, lower; and although the latter oil is, in my opinion, less strong than the former, it is far more sweet, but neither so delicate in flavour nor aroma as ordinary well-prepared terpeneless oil. The following are figures obtained from a number of samples of terpeneless oils examined during the past few years:

Terpeneless Oils.			
	Specific gravity at 15° C.		Optical rotation (100 mm.)
Lemon ...	0.893 to 0.899	...	-5° to -8° 30'
Limes (distilled)	0.918 to 0.922	...	-1° to -6°

Terpeneless and Sesquiterpeneless Oils.			
	Specific gravity at 15° C.		Optical rotation (100 mm.)
Lemon ...	0.899 to 0.901	...	+1° to -4° 30'
Orange...	0.887 to 0.891	...	+15° to +27° 30'
Limes (distilled)	0.930 to 0.9325	...	-5° to -7°
Bay ...	1.030 to 1.033	...	inactive
Coriander	0.878 to 0.881	...	+8° 30' to +10° 30'
Lemongrass	0.893 to 0.896	...	-0° 35' to -1° 5'
Juniper	0.935 to 0.940	...	-0° 30' to 0°

## The Business Side.

A series of short articles by "Observer" on what chemists do and don't do (especially the latter) to attract and keep business.

### VI. Developing Business.

I HAVE only referred hitherto to ideas for increasing the sale of regular stock and making new customers for it. Much might be said of business developments on entirely new lines. Each business has to be considered from the point of view of the possibilities in the neighbourhood and its special characteristics. What may be good for a suburban business might fail in a busy city shop, and methods which yield good results in the suburbs might be out of place in a country town, where the proprietor is personally known to almost every inhabitant. Much might be done with ordinary domestic requirements. A fortune has been made (by a chemist) out of an improved table-salt; there still remain pepper and mustard, sugar, etc., to modify. Washing-soda, put up in suitable containers, with the strength stated on the label and full directions for its employment in the domestic economy and for new and novel uses, would sell well. Tooth-powder is now used by many classes, but its cost restricts its use. The masses did not use scented soap until it was procurable at 2d. a tablet. A 4-oz. tin of precipitated chalk, perhaps slightly tinted and perfumed, priced at 6d., would sell well if advertised as a "family tooth-powder." Its cheapness would ensure it being freely used by numbers of people who do not now use a tooth-powder at all, or use it sparingly.

Glances at the windows of other shopkeepers often give ideas which may be adopted. Recently indiarubber gloves for ladies to wear while doing housework have been displayed in drapers' windows at 1s. 11d. per pair. There is no reason why such should not be sold in certain pharmacies. In goods like these a stock should be bought and sales pushed, but the line need not be repeated if it is found that it is slow of sale. Too often we buy special goods and merely display a few in the window or in the shop, and no further effort is made to push them. Is it a wonder we find them slow of sale? If we invest in new goods let us at least do our best to sell them. What a field there is for fabric-revivers, new condiments, glove-



cleaners, plate-powders, glass-polishes, and suchlike articles of regular domestic use! Even the smoker offers a field for exploitation: he needs a pipe-cleaner; we know of many liquids excellent for the purpose, but there are none on the market. There are more fruitful minds than mine among chemists, and ideas once started will come tumbling over each other, flowing perhaps too freely. I know there is a place in the domestic life of the community for the chemist in another rôle than that of purveyor of healing remedies. Baking-powders, blanching-powders, metal and boot polishes, all were originated in a pharmacy, and we have allowed other traders to exploit them and take the profit rightfully our own. The great pity of it is that we feel it degrading to our position as pharmacists—a position we occupy only in our own eyes—to go outside an extremely narrow path. Our training and our knowledge fit us to be the kings of commerce, but we are almost outside its pale. The time has come when we must choose either to retain our narrow views and suffer ultimate extinction or enlarge our ideas and share in the progress of the age. Great changes are about us in the social life of the community. Are we to remain merely the servants of medicine when such services yield a competence to a few only, or are we to join in the commercial spirit of the age and reap some of the fruits which enterprise always reserves for itself?

It is because I have a profound conviction that we can serve the public better than the non-technical grocer and ignorant oilman, because I believe that with the knowledge we possess we can produce and sell articles that are to the advantage of the public to buy, that I advocate a careful survey of our position in the trading life of our time, a departure from the narrow confines imposed upon us by tradition, and a willingness to adventure ourselves in fresh fields of enterprise and adapt ourselves to modern conditions. We are being left behind in the race; there is no doubt of it. No matter how we may excuse ourselves and find reasons for it, the prosperous chemist is hard to find. We have allowed the multiple store, the composite business house, to encroach upon our domain, and we have too long contented ourselves with what they leave. The sole remedy for us is not only to do as they do, but to do it better. We must not wait for opportunities, but make them; and it is not capital that makes opportunity, but individuality. I believe there are hundreds of chemists who could be successful business men were they not hide-bound by tradition, afraid to move outside a narrow circle lest they offend the ethics of the craft. There are no ethics but to do honestly and seek that which comes to every man who works. It is our idea of work that is so often at fault. It is not dusting the shop-rounds and putting the label geometrically correct on the bottle in the fanciful idea that our customers judge us by these things. These matters are well enough in themselves, but they are the province of the apprentice; ours is to use the experience we have gained at so great a cost of time and money, and seek our livelihood in a wider field. I have made myself much misunderstood if I have given the impression that I advocate the "cheap-jack" idea of business, or that I suggest the adoption of contemptible methods. These are not business, and it is business that I desire to see. The day of the individual trader is never likely to pass away, the prospect opening to pharmacy was never brighter than it is to-day, but it is bright only to those who view it through modern glasses and are willing to march hand in hand with progress. If we consider the forsaking of old ideals to be no progress, if we desire to adhere to old-fashioned methods, then we go under, and there is no blame to others than ourselves—we share the fate that dogs the steps of everyone who fails to adjust himself to his environment.

Let us then realise that we are lagging, and not seek to comfort ourselves that there are members of other crafts and trades as behind as we are; that because the rank and file of shopkeepers generally meet with no greater success than we do, this is an excuse for us. With our training and our knowledge it is we who should be the leaders in commercial life. The first step towards success is to realise it is possible for us.

## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

Income-tax claims for abatement must be made this month.

A poison-licence has been granted to W. Caradog Hughes, Llanymawddwy, by the Merioneth County Council.

Mr. J. B. Tillott, Ph.C., has been appointed dispenser at the Fulham Road Infirmary of the City of Westminster Union.

A report by Dr. W. G. Savage to the Local Government Board of England and Wales on bacterial poisoning and food infections has been published this week, at 6d., by H.M. Stationery Office.

The Local Government Board have sanctioned the proposal of the Holborn Guardians to increase the salary of Mr. Norman Colbeck, pharmacist and dispenser at the Infirmary, Archway Road, Highgate.

A servant at the Westminster College of Pharmacy, 402 Clapham Road, London, S.W., ate about a dozen ripe belladonna-fruits, which she obtained from the botanical garden at the rear of the school, under the misapprehension that they were a kind of cherry. In consequence she suffered from acute poisoning for some days, but her condition is no longer critical.

### Cricket.

The cricket match in connection with the Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket League, played at Wadham Lodge on August 23, between Allenburys' C.C. and Stevenson & Howell C.C., resulted as follows: Allenburys, 114 for three wickets, declared; Stevenson & Howell, 54. For the winners G. Porter scored 48 not out and took nine wickets for 23 runs, and P. Williamson hit up 54, not out.—At Earlsfield on August 30, The British Drug Houses C.C. met the P., D. C.C., the match resulting in a win for the B.D.H. by 16 runs. The winners' total score was 69 runs, of which Parker contributed 18, Flack 18, and Darville 20. The P., D. score was 53, accounted for by Fieth (23) and Mead (21). The remaining members of the teams succumbed early to the excellent bowling.

### A Forest Ramble.

The rambling friends and members of the West Ham Association of Pharmacists enjoyed an outing on Thursday, August 28. Leaving Stratford by train, Waltham Cross Station was reached about two o'clock, whence a visit was paid to Waltham Abbey. The party then had tea at the Rose and Crown at Upshire. The stroll in the evening by Copped Hall and through Epping Forest was greatly enjoyed. The party returned by train.

### London University Site.

"The Times" has returned to this subject, and in a series of interesting articles and letters, with map, contained in the Educational Supplement of September 2, plumps for the Bedford site, which consists of an area of about eight acres, extending from the north front of the British Museum to Torrington Place, Byng Place, and Gordon Square. Of this an area of 2½ acres immediately behind the British Museum is ready for building operations. The remainder of the site includes Torrington Square and the houses surrounding it. The portion of this area on which buildings could be placed is about five acres. The leases of the houses fall in at various dates, the last expiring in 1923. If this site is adopted, the University Buildings would ultimately (it is hoped) fill with the fine buildings of University College a block from Euston Road to the British Museum.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Ten drug samples were examined in the Borough of Croydon last year. They were all genuine.

The Liverpool analyst (Mr. W. H. Roberts) reports that all the drug samples (44) analysed last quarter were genuine.

In Stoke Newington two samples of camphorated oil and four of sweet spirit of nitre were examined. Two of the latter were 10 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite.

The Islington Medical Officer of Health in his report for last quarter, states that five samples of each of the following drugs were bought and analysed: Ground ginger, glycerin, oil of turpentine, and compound liquorice-powder. All were genuine except one sample of compound liquorice-powder.

#### Chrome Process Regulations.

Regulations dated August 9, 1913 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913, No. 844), made under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, apply to all factories and workshops in which the manufacture is carried on of chromate or bichromate of potassium or sodium. Part I. is concerned with the duties of occupiers. This relates, *inter alia*, to the fencing of uncovered fixed vessels, lighting of dangerous places, grinding and sieving raw materials, evaporating and packing. No person under eighteen years of age and no female may be employed in any chrome process. A Health Register has also to be kept, and surgical requisites kept at hand. Overalls for grinders and protective coverings for packers, as well as respirators, have to be supplied. Suitable meal-room, dressing-place, and storage for overalls have to be provided, and definite bath accommodation made. Part II. relates to the duties of persons employed in a chrome process, and concerns monthly examination by a surgeon, compulsory use of overalls and respirators, proper deposition of clothing, daily washing of face and hands before leaving the premises, and weekly bath at the factory.

#### The Railway Collision.

In the collision between the Midland Railway express trains at Aisgill, near Kirkby Stephen, on Tuesday morning, September 2, Mr. Archibald Booth Paterson, chemist and druggist, Bellahouston, Glasgow, had his right foot and leg badly bruised, the middle finger of his left hand crushed, and face abrasions. Mr. Paterson, who is twenty-four years of age, is a traveller, and was on a journey to London. He is a son of Mr. Archibald Paterson, chemist, 97 Elder Street, Govan.

Mr. James Frederick Dickenson, chemist and druggist, 12 Market Place, Mansfield, was a passenger in the second train, which he joined at Carlisle, on his way home from Ireland. In the course of an interview with a "Nottingham Guardian" representative, Mr. Dickenson said:

"We were travelling, I should say, at forty miles an hour, and the first intimation we had of anything being wrong was the severe application of the brakes, which caused a lady and a child opposite me in the compartment to be thrown violently on to my seat, while I was pitched forward. Then there was the impact, and a loud buzzing noise as though steam was escaping from the engine. I opened the window and looked out, and saw that something serious had happened. I was the first passenger in our train to get out on to the rails, and I met a train attendant named G. Westbrook, and together we walked up to the engine and saw the extent of the smash, which was a big one. We at once returned to the coach, opened the ambulance box, and obtained a couple of lamps, which we lit. I also got a hatchet, and we then made our way to the fore part of the train." Mr. Dickenson here told of numerous rescues, and continued: "I shall never forget the scene as long as I live. Parts of the coaches and the luggage were strewn all over the line. People seemed to be frantic, not knowing what to do; women were crying, and men were shouting and working. The ladies on the train were very brave, acting as nurses to the wounded, by whose side they sat for a long time. Bandages for Sir Arthur Douglas had to be made from pillow-slips, as there was no bandaging or dressing on the train." Mr. Dickenson was not injured. He took home with him as a souvenir a piece of broken glass, which he found in his pocket at Nottingham. His clothing was considerably torn in his efforts to get at the injured passengers, and when he reached home late on Tuesday afternoon he felt "as dirty as a sweep." He went to bed immediately, and was wakened by the "Guardian" man.

#### Liverpool Notes.

Messrs. Thompson & Capper, Ltd., have opened their new store in Lord Street, Southport.

A factory for the manufacture of synthetic milk from soya beans is shortly to be established in Liverpool.

Business has improved as the summer season has advanced. It is surprising how photography has caught on with the public during the fine weather. Messrs. Thompson & Capper, Ltd., judging by their windows, appear to have dropped homœopathy for photography. Both the new branches of Boots, Ltd., in Lord Street and Dale Street, are making big shows of photographic goods. Mr. J. Bain, The Quadrant, Lime Street, has also a goodly assortment of cameras, films, and developers.

#### Birmingham Notes.

Now that the cricket season is at an end the athletes in pharmacy are contemplating football.

Lucerne in the form of an infusion of the fresh leaves is being recommended locally for curing thinness.

A crusade against the employment of school children out of school hours by traders for running errands has been started here, and it may affect some chemists in the city.

Autumnal tints are becoming evident in pharmacies, for what with paint and varnish the principal shops, both central and suburban, wholesale and retail, are taking on their new dress in preparation for the winter.

The Birmingham Chemists' Recreation Club is having an outing to the Lickey Hills on September 10. Motor-buses will leave Selly Oak at 2.30 p.m., and all local pharmacists are invited. Those who wish to join should inform the Secretary, Mr. B. Gretton Watson, Alcester Lanes End, King's Heath, not later than September 8.

A local pharmacist has confided to a local pressman how the Insurance Act has added much profitable grist to his mill, and made him unusually busy in the hitherto moribund dispensing department. Back sitting-rooms are being utilised and fitted up as special "dens" for the dispenser. Curiously enough, the central chemists do not often see the green papers.

Among the strange happenings in our midst during the past few days (writes a local correspondent) are: (1) A young child drank chloride of lime which her father had prepared for disinfecting a fowl-house; (2) a woman drank mahogany stain (solution of potassium bichromate) in a fit of temper, and died; (3) another drank spirit of salt for medicine; and (4) a third drank a solution of oxalic acid. All ended in death.

Referring to the death of Mr. Campbell, Ph.C., chief of the dispensing department of the Queen's Hospital, a local correspondent writes: "He was an excellent pharmacist, a first-class teacher in pharmacy, and he has left many pupils distributed throughout the country who can bear testimony to his training. The vacant position is in charge of a *locum-tenens* with the assistance of the late dispenser's coadjutors. The post will shortly be advertised, and a selection made in due course. It is a desirable berth for a worker and one well up in the modern requirements of a thoroughly equipped and up-to-date hospital."

#### From Various Courts.

At Lambeth Police Court on September 1, James William Barnes (45), negro, described as a herbalist, was fined 5s. for obstructing the highway at Peckham Rye by offering quack medicines for sale and refusing to go away when told by the police.

At Nantwich on August 27, Albert Ernest Thomas was remanded on a charge of obtaining 5s. 2d. by false pretences from Mr. H. S. Young, chemist and druggist, 52 High Street, Nantwich. Accused obtained this sum by representing that he was bailiff to a local resident, who asked for it as a loan.

At Chelsea on August 23, during the inquiry into the death of Edith Anne Vicary (22), married, Pimlico, Mr. E. Abraham, chemist and druggist, 91 Charlwood Street, London, S.W., stated that he gave deceased for a headache 5 grains of antipyrine and 20 minims of sal volatile, but he refused to let her have a mixture containing several doses of these drugs. The Deputy-Coroner remarked, in summing-up, that there could be no doubt that deceased was in a bad state of health, and in his opinion the chemist acted with great judgment and wisdom in not giving her the bottle of headache-mixture she asked



for. It appeared that death was due to fracture of the skull and concussion following a fall, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

At Runcorn on September 1, Dr. Warrington Yorke, head of the research laboratory of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, was charged by an inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelty to a donkey by allowing it to lay, apparently dying, in a field for over a week without shelter from the sun. Dr. Yorke's defence was that the animal had been given a new drug being experimented with in connection with sleeping sickness. The animal could not feel pain and was killed immediately the result of the experiment was known. In dismissing the charge with 2l 2s. costs against the Society, the Magistrates said the Society should have made more careful investigation. The latter's solicitor intimated that there would probably be an appeal.

## IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

ANNUAL COUNCIL ELECTION.—Intending new candidates for election to seats on the Council should note that their nomination papers must be in the hands of the Registrar, Mr. Arthur T. Ferrall, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, by 12 noon on September 22.

EXAMINATIONS.—The latest dates for lodging applications for the October examinations are—Thursday, September 18, for the Preliminary examination; Tuesday, September 23, for the Registered Druggist examination; Wednesday, September 24, for the Pharmaceutical License examination; Monday, September 29, for the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination. Applications should be lodged with the Registrar by 11 A.M. on the respective dates.

### Dublin Riots.

At the height of the fierce riot on the evening of Sunday, August 31, the fine plate-glass window of the pharmacy of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Henry Street, Dublin, was smashed by the mob, and a large number of hair, tooth, and badger shaving brushes, amounting to over 15l. in value, were stolen. The windows of Messrs. Leonards' pharmacy in Capel Street fared no better, and were smashed. On Monday night practically all the windows in Wexford Street were smashed and looted during the period the police were driven out of the street, and the tram rails were ripped up. Messrs. Leonards' window was smashed completely in and the contents looted. At the Corporation meeting on Monday Alderman McWalter, M.D., proposed that the Government should remove all the extra police from the streets, but the motion was defeated by a small majority.

### Brevities.

Mr. H. D. Heazley, Ph.C., 343 Woodstock Road, Belfast, has been bereaved by the death of his father, Mr. Douglas Heazley, last week.

Further particulars of the death of Mr. Gerald Frizell, in Switzerland last week (*C. & D.*, August 30, index folio 349), show that he was killed while diving, owing to his striking a stone on the bottom of the lake, causing unconsciousness, followed by death. The interment took place at Neuchâtel on August 27, Dr. and Mrs. Frizell being present.

Mr. H. G. Grantham, of Mona Cottage, Esplanade, Bray, co. Wicklow, representative in the North of Ireland and the Liverpool district for Messrs. C. Tolkien & Co., manufacturing chemists, Blackburn, is a well-known long-distance swimmer. On August 23 he swam from Bray Harbour to Dalkey Island, a distance of over five miles, in a little over two hours. A fortnight previously he swam five miles, from Naylor's Cove to Greystones, through a choppy sea, in two hours and a quarter. Mr. Grantham, who intended to attempt to swim across the Clyde to Dunoon on August 30, makes good use of a powerful breast stroke.

## SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

A Kensington sculptor is to make the David Waldie memorial for Linlithgow.

The honey harvest in Fifeshire is now nearing a close. This season retail prices for clover honey have run from 10d. to 11d. per lb., or about four guineas per cwt. for wholesale quantities. This is 1d. to 2d. per lb. under the average price.

At no distant date, possibly within the next decade, it looks as if Fife will possess a fair imitation of Portsmouth, and chemists who think of starting business in a growing locality ought to watch developments in the neighbourhood of Rosyth. Who knows but that a huge town, or chain of towns, will extend from thriving Dunfermline down to the Firth of Forth?

### Oil-shale in Skye.

A deposit of oil-shale has been discovered in the Island of Skye by Mr. G. W. Lee, D.Sc., a member of the scientific staff of the Scottish Geological Survey and Museum, Edinburgh. Full details of the deposit are not yet available, but the thickness of the shale seam is about 11 ft., and it is believed that the possible area covered by the deposit may equal that of the oil-shale field of the Lothians. The content of the shale is said to be less than that of the Lothian shale, which has varied from 130 gals. of crude oil and a few pounds of ammonia sulphate per ton in the case of the famous Torbauehill mineral, to 20 gals. of oil per ton with 60 lb. of sulphate ammonia in the Pumpherstons shales.

### Edinburgh.

Messrs. Laird & Murray, nurserymen and seedsmen, 79 Hanover Street, are applying for an agricultural and horticultural poisons-licence.

Mr. Adam Cameron, M.A., B.Sc., assistant in the chemistry department of the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry in the University of New Brunswick, Frederickston.

The big increase in the price of potassium iodide comes at an unfortunate time for some retailers. The iodide seems a prime favourite with some panel doctors at present; sodium salicylate and tinct. nucis vom. might be said to fill respectively the second and third positions.

Insurance scripts have kept at a steady level during the summer months; in some districts, in fact, the average during the winter "rush" has been maintained down to date. A rough calculation shows that smaller pharmacies, which are still drawing the greater part of this trade, will dispense from 2,000 to 3,000 more prescriptions per annum in future.

### Glasgow.

The St. George's Co-operative Society are about to open a new drug department at St. George's Road, Glasgow.

An interesting correspondence is going on in the Glasgow Press concerning the street barrow traders at Great Clyde Street, which traffic the local Town Council is at present seeking to stop. One of the letters dealt with "the selling indiscriminately by illiterate and irresponsible persons of drugs and medicines from chemists' shops, which is often to be seen, and for some time a stock of sal-ammonia in the form of peppermint lozenges was for sale. The difference between the poisonous drug and the harmless sweet was not to be noticed," said the writer.

Dr. Chalmers, medical officer of health for Glasgow, has issued a leaflet which calls the attention of householders to the part played by the common fly and blue-bottle in spreading disease. Among the "hints" is the following:

Fly-papers should be used. A simple fly-paper may be made by smearing one side of a sheet of notepaper with syrup and closing the other side on it; on opening out an effective fly-paper is ready, which should be placed near the window of the room.

Local chemists are equal to the possible diversion of business from them.

## FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**PYRIDINE IN COFFEE.**—M.M. Gabriel Bertrand and Weisweiler are studying the chemical basis of the fragrance which is the charm of a perfect cup of coffee. M. Payen had already discovered "caféone," but the above chemists (M. Roux informed the Academy of Sciences at a recent meeting) have found pyridine in the proportion of 0.25 gram in a kilogram of roasted coffee-berries.

**SUPERIOR DIPLOMA OF PHARMACY.**—The 1913 decree regarding the Superior Diploma of Pharmacy modifies the 1878 regulations. To be admitted as a candidate for this diploma by simply presenting a thesis, pharmacists must prove the possession of the grade of Licentiate of Sciences, with honourable mention in general chemistry or general physics, and a third certificate for zoology, physiology, botany, geology, or mineralogy.

**APROPOS OF DIABETES.**—Dr. Dinguizli, a Mohammedan graduate of the Montpellier Faculty, now practising in his native city of Tunis, has made an interesting communication to the Academy of Medicine. He has discovered in Avicenna's works not only a good description of diabetes (then as now a common malady in Northern Africa), but the indication of a remedy. The latter is a powder composed of santonica, lupin, and other seeds. Dr. Dinguizli has experimented with this remedy, first on his diabetic patients at Tunis, and latterly at Paris, with good results. The sugar disappears, he states, without the necessity of dieting the patient. The communication has been handed by the Academy to a committee for further examination.

**LEGAL NOTES.**—The Tenth Paris Police Court has decided that a pharmacist adulterating dragon's-blood and scammony, and a wholesale drug-house selling "skilip" or false scammony are liable to prosecution under the 1905 Anti-Adulteration Act. On the other hand, a druggist cannot be prosecuted for stocking false cinchona because it has commercial as well as medicinal uses, and the Court cannot take it for granted that the druggist's intention is to supply the false bark when the Codex article is ordered.—A pharmacist delivered a certain quantity of arseniate of strychnine to a female customer, who used it to commit suicide. The Tenth Correctional Court of the Seine Department has fined the pharmacist 120*fr.*—A Parisian Court decided that the Vittel Co. had not the right to a direct summons against a pharmacist for selling packets of Vittel salts. The company appealed to the Court of Cassation, which has reversed the finding of the lower Court.

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

**THE AMERICAN TARIFF.**—The Central News Washington correspondent cabled on August 21 that "it is now expected that the Tariff Bill will be passed within the next three weeks."

**THE ARGENTINE "PATENTS" TAX.**—A Reuter's message from Buenos Ayres states that a decree has been passed granting a fresh three months' respite in the enforcement of the stamp duty, law on proprietary medicines and perfumes. The law will, it is thought, be amended to comply with trade requirements.

**PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.**—Some of the attractions of this exhibition, referred to in last week's *C. & D.*, will include valuable objects from pharmaceutical museums, archives, and private collections, so that it will be possible to represent an historically accurate picture of pharmacies and laboratories in the Middle Ages. The pharmacy of Claudia de Medici, belonging to Kammer-Apotheker Winkler of Innsbruck, as well as the collection of pharmacy pots and photographs from the Kammer-Apotheker Grimus of Grimbürg and the Reber Museum in Geneva, will also be shown.

## AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business there.

### The Commonwealth.

**MANUFACTURERS MEET.**—The half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers and their Representatives was held in Melbourne on July 25, when it was stated that the opportunity of the visit of the Dominions Royal Commission to Australia was taken to tender a considerable amount of evidence, including the duty on catalogues, income-tax, etc. During the half-year seventeen new members were nominated, ten being British manufacturers and seven representatives of British manufacturers.

### New South Wales.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**—At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on July 8, Mr. Carroll mentioned that Mr. Silly, of the Australian Drug Co., and Dr. Elliott, of Elliott Bros., had had a meeting with the Council. It was pointed out on behalf of the wholesale houses that if chemists would order their supplies earlier in the month, and in quantities sufficient to cover their requirements, it would benefit all concerned. It will be necessary, the deputation stated, to increase the prices from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. in quantities of less than a dozen in everyday lines, owing to the increase of wages, etc. It was explained that chemists would eventually benefit, as the expense of handling small parcels—sometimes the orders were repeated the same day or the same week—is considerable. The wholesale houses will endeavour to stop, as far as possible, the sale of goods to employés.

**REGISTRATION FEES.**—At the meeting of the Pharmacy Board on July 8, a letter was received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria stating that, in pursuance of the understanding arrived at the conference of the Pharmacy Boards held in Melbourne in January last, the Board has decided to raise the fees of British and foreign applicants for registration from 2*l.* 2*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* If raised above 5*l.* 5*s.*, the Board considered that men would be likely to take positions without registering. It was considered that the fee for registering inter-State candidates should be raised to 3*l.* 3*s.* On the motion of Mr. Gray, it was decided to ask the Crown Law Office whether the Board has power to raise the fee in any way. It was also decided to ask whether the Board has power to charge an extra fee for candidates for the Preliminary examination who wish to be examined in the country, as such examinations involve extra expense to the Board. Among the chemists registered by the Board are the following holding the British qualification: Archibald Spy, 45 Walker Street, North Sydney; Arthur McKellar, c/o C. J. Peterkin, 241 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; and Angus McKenzie, Australian Drug Co., Sydney.

### Victoria.

**FUNGICIDES.**—A Bill, to be cited as the Fungicides Act, 1913, was introduced into the Victorian Legislative Council on July 8 to regulate the sale of fungicides, insecticides, vermin-destroyers, and weed-destroyers, and for other purposes.

### Western Australia.

**LYSOL** has been added to the Poisons Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1894, of Western Australia, by a proclamation dated June 17.

**PATENT-MEDICINE REGULATIONS.**—A cabled message from Perth, W.A., dated September 2, states that the Legislative Council by 14 votes to 5 have disallowed the prohibitory regulations dealing with proprietary medicines under the West Australian Health Act, 1911-12.

[These regulations were printed in the *C. & D.*, May 3, index folio 682. Substantially they required the manufacturers of proprietary medicines imported into the State to declare the composition by lodging the formulæ with a Government official. Leading manufacturers in this country



objected strongly, and a protest from fourteen of them (see *C. & D.*, June 28, index folio 961), published in the "West Australian" on April 25, contained an intimation that they could not comply with the regulation, and that West Australians who want the medicines should take steps to get the regulation withdrawn. It was reported that some manufacturers had complied, but the opposition has proved too strong, as the above message shows.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*

## SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

### Trade with South Africa.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is informed that in view of Sections 102 and 103 of the Regulations made under the South African Union Customs Management Act, 1913, invoices for goods shipped to South Africa must contain in addition to the invoice value a statement of the "current value for home consumption in the open market for similar goods at the place of purchase." The sections are as follows:

102. The value of goods for Customs duty purposes shall be ascertained by a declaration at the foot of the appropriate bill of entry in the manner and form as follows:

I, the undersigned, ..... for importer, do hereby declare that the above is a true description and complete return of all goods contained in the above-mentioned packages and of the value of such goods, and that values are the true current values of same as defined by law, including the cost of packing and packages.

103. The person entering goods at importation shall produce, if required by the proper officer of Customs, any document relating to the goods, and the invoice shall contain a statement in a prominent place made by the suppliers, showing clearly the current value for home consumption in the open market for similar goods at the place of purchase bought in the ordinary manner from the manufacturer or supplier in normal quantities. The invoice and any covering statement shall also clearly show cost of packing and packages.

It has been suggested by the Durban Chamber of Commerce that the form of invoice in use in connection with shipments to Canada would meet the requirements of the South African Customs.

### Natal.

BUSINESS in general has been very brisk during July, the photographic section having a large share of the patronage of the visitors from the Rand. The price of plates has not been raised, as anticipated, and it is hoped that it will not be necessary to advance prices in this country.

REMOVALS AND RENOVATIONS.—Quite a number of improvements in chemists' establishments have taken place during the last few months. Mr. A. S. Edwards has moved to more commodious premises in Central West Street, at the same time acquiring the business conducted for some years by Mr. Fleming Johnston. The old-established business of Messrs. Stranack & Williams has been in the builders' hands for the past six months. A new front has been built in, and the shop itself enlarged to more than double its former size. The result is the establishment of the most up-to-date pharmacy in Durban. Mr. E. S. Whysall opened a new pharmacy near the Beach, and in the same district as his Beach Pharmacy. The fixtures have been supplied by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, and reflect great credit on that firm. The new business will be known as the Rand Pharmacy.

### Transvaal.

BUSINESS in Pretoria and district is still very quiet (writes a Pretoria correspondent under the date of August 3), and although the strike is settled for the time being, people appear to be buying the necessaries of life only.

## JAPANESE JOTTINGS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

DR. H. KIMURA has recently returned from Germany after finishing his pharmaceutical studies there. He intends to establish a pharmaceutical laboratory on the German model in Osaka, in association with his brother, Mr. K. Tsuda.

CELLULOID.—The imports of celluloid into Yokohama, both manufactured and unmanufactured, showed a falling-off during 1912, due principally to native competition, though the home-made article does not appear to be entirely satisfactory. The imports from Germany, hitherto the largest exporter to Japan, showed a decrease of some 14,400%, while the increase in the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to some 10,800%.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR controls three Imperial hygienic laboratories, which correspond to the Government Laboratory in London, in that they are employed for Excise purposes and for testing drugs. It happens sometimes that one of these laboratories passes a sample as up to standard, and that it is rejected at another of the laboratories. To obviate this a system has been introduced of registering and circulating the standards adopted at each laboratory.

## INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

ILLICIT COCAINE.—The Bombay Excise Department have discovered what appears to be a kind of safe deposit for illicit cocaine. This is in a suburb of the city, where on searching the house of a Moslem mechanic about 140 oz. of the drug was found.

SOYA-BEAN CULTIVATION.—The cultivation of the soya-bean has been experimented with in Ceylon during the past seven years, and the verdict, as expressed by the Director of Agriculture (Mr. R. N. Lyne), is that it will never succeed in the island or produce the weight of crop per acre that it does in Manchuria. Mr. Lyne has had experience of soya-bean cultivation in Zanzibar and Portuguese East Africa, where it did not prove successful, and he says the same of Natal, where it is being tried somewhat extensively.

CAMPOR IN MALAYA.—An attempt was made last year by the F.M.S. Forests Department to revive the camphor industry in the Rumpin district, Pahang, and the Sakais in the neighbourhood were given licences to work the large camphor-forests of the Gunong Lessong reserve. This tree, *Dryobalanops Camphora* (Borneo camphor), known locally as kapur barus, is found in great numbers in the hills between the Rumpin and Endau rivers. The camphor, which occurs as crystals in a very small percentage of trees, is found in the interstices in the wood, and can only be obtained by felling the tree and splitting it up into small pieces. The camphor obtained sells at about \$75 per cattie if of best quality, and about \$30 for the lowest grade.

CHEMICALS IN INDIA.—In the course of the report of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, for 1912-13, it is stated that there were three licensed saltpetre refineries at Soorah, Kakurgachi, and Manicktolla under the Commissioner of Salt, Bengal, a new one having been opened by the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., at Manicktolla, from August 1912. There was a factory for the manufacture of sulphate of soda by artificial heat at Tangra. A second factory for the same purposes was opened during the year at Pagladanga. The quantity of refined saltpetre produced in the three refineries during the year was 7,958 maunds, against 7,329 maunds in the previous year, the slight advance in output being due to the opening of the new refinery.

TO KILL FLIES.—Formalin, with water and milk, strewn in little patches of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. to 1 in. in diameter on floors, tables, etc., is the best method of killing flies, says a weekly journal.

## OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

**British Pharmacy.**—An article by Mr. L. W. Schmidt, of London, has appeared in "Die Chemische Industrie," in which the author describes "the organisation of retail selling in the English chemical trade," showing how British pharmacists differ from the German apothekers as regards business with the public.

**A New Law** forbids the sale in Luxemburg of preparations containing methyl alcohol, nor may such preparations be imported. It is specially forbidden to use methyl alcohol in any preparations for use as food or beverage, or for remedial and preventive preparations, smelling-salts and toilet preparations (skin, hair, nails, and mouth).

**Radium and Mesothorium.**—The Prussian Ministry of Education, which a short time ago made grants of money to the University clinics at Berlin, Halle, and Kiel, enabling them to procure radium or mesothorium for the cure of cancer, is now believed to have earmarked 40,000*l.* in the Estimates of next year for further purchases on its own behalf. It is reported that the Auer Company at present hold a stock of monazite sand valued at about 300,000*l.* for production of mesothorium, and they are building new factories at a cost of about 50,000*l.* for the purpose of manufacture. Only 1 milligram of mesothorium is obtained from 1,000 kilos. of monazite sand, so that it is not surprising that the product is worth 10,000*l.* per gram.

**The Spirit Industry.**—There has been no relaxation in the strained relations between the spirit-manufacturers and the Berlin Spirit Centrale since a resolution was passed in Breslau by the former opposing the policy of the latter. The view is expressed in manufacturing circles that an amelioration of the relations between the two parties might be brought about if the Spirit Centrale reduced its basis prices, inasmuch as it is contended that the time has now come when a notable reduction should be made, considering that indications now point to the potato-crop turning out good, although there have been just lately reports of disease from some districts, which, however, require confirmation. The situation is the more unsettled in view of a report in the Bavarian Press, emanating from circles connected with the Centrale, that the latter will not make any alteration in the increased rebate-price which it enforced last February (in order to encourage operations among distillers), nor grant any reduction of its selling-price, which was then fixed at 62.50.

**Apotheker Verein.**—The forty-second annual meeting of the German Pharmaceutical Society was held at Kiel from August 26 to 28. Dr. Salzmann, of Berlin, presided, and was re-elected President. Dr. Vogt submitted the annual report, and referred to the development of the conditions with regard to the sale of remedies to sick-clubs under the State Insurance regulation. He appealed to the members to meet the sick-clubs as much as possible, arguing that pharmacists and the sick-clubs are mutually dependent on each other. The meeting agreed, and requested the committee to make every effort to induce the Federal Governments, when fixing the rebates, to consider the circumstances of the small pharmacies, which might cease to exist if the rebates were large. The preliminary training of pharmacists was also discussed, and it was resolved to present a petition to the competent authorities and Federal Governments in favour of a school maturity examination being required before anyone enters pharmacy. In view of the proposal that a number of much-used remedies should only be supplied on prescription, and that the repetition of certain prescriptions should be made more stringent, the committee have asked the Federal Council to refrain from passing the proposed regulations.

**Exports and Imports.**—During the first seven months of this year German chemical exports show an increase of about five million pounds over the same period of the preceding year; in this total increase pharmaceutical products participate with an advance of about 500,000*l.* Germany's export trade during this year has been exceptionally brisk; on the other hand, for the first time, imports show a substantial decline. The total chemical imports during the first quarter amounted to 5,211,000*l.*, against 5,623,000*l.* during the first quarter of 1912. During the first three months of this year the exports of natural and synthetic indigo to China showed an enormous advance as compared with the same period of the preceding year—i.e., 4,913,200 kilograms, against only 215,800. This important item was mainly instrumental in bringing the total value exported in the first three months to 659,000*l.*, against 303,000*l.* in 1912.—Writing about the first half of the year, a Berlin firm states that results have been disappointing. Seldom

in the history of the industries have market conditions been so seriously hampered by political and international monetary difficulties as during the period mentioned, added to which depreciation in prices have also been considerable. The outlet was curtailed to strictly urgent needs for medicinal preparations, as well as technical drugs and chemicals. Many of the leading houses in drugs and chemicals were severely handicapped, and speculative enterprise was at a minimum in order to protect themselves. So long as the political horizon is not free from clouds and the financial situation does not materially improve, the unsatisfactory state of affairs can hardly be expected to be removed. Heavy price depreciations were particularly noted in metals, spices, fats, oils, spirit, and allied products. With but few exceptions botanic products were depressed, while supplies from abroad tend to increase year after year. The wet weather has deteriorated the condition of many kinds of blooms and leaves, and it is difficult to secure faultless goods.

## LIMITED COMPANIES.

### New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

**GENERAL SPONGE FISHING CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The first directors are Pascal Galligra, Elia Faelis, Eugenio Massoni, Nicetas Petrides, and Neville M. Petrides. R.O., 91-93 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

**GEORGE MACNAUGHT & CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale manufacturing chemists. The first directors are G. MacNaught and L. Finkleton. R.O., 205 Hope Street, Glasgow.

**W. BRAY & CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers and dealers, drysalts, dentists, etc., and to acquire the business carried on at 84A Fore Street, Redruth, Cornwall, as W. Bray. The first directors are W. Bray and W. L. Bray.

**COLIN STEWART, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (2,500 "A" and 2,500 "B"). Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of manufacturers of "Abionite," metal-polish, soap-fillers, etc. The subscribers are: C. Hollins, 24 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London, N.W.; and R. W. Wilson, Croftside, Cartmel, Grange-over-Sands (who signs documents as manager).

**HARRISON MAARTENS (LONDON), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by P. S. Harrison at 40 Trinity Square, E.C., and to carry on the business of provision merchants and general warehousemen, dealers in drugs, chemicals, etc. The first directors are P. S. Harrison and K. E. Bartlett. R.O., 18 Billiter Street, London, E.C.

**UNIVERSAL UTILITY CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1,900 preference shares of 1*l.* each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and suppliers of preparations or powders for dental purposes, and for or relating to dental plates or cases, chemists, druggists, etc. W. Parker, 5 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C., is first secretary.

**SALMON & ODY, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and amalgamate the businesses (1) of Salmon, Ody & Co., of 164 Strand, and (2) of F. S. Seeley, of 7 New Oxford Street, W., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in trusses, surgical instruments, etc. The subscribers (G. Pallant and A. Powell) are to appoint the first directors. R.O., 7 New Oxford Street, London, W.

### Company News.

**THORNES DRUG-STORES, LTD.**—Report of liquidator (Mr. Oscar Berry) at offices of Messrs. O. Berry & Co., Monument House, Monument Square, London, E.C., on September 30, at 2.30 p.m.

**REMOVALS FROM REGISTER.**—The following joint-stock companies are, by notice gazetted on August 29, struck off the Register at Somerset House: Anglo-French Chemical Works, Ltd.; Celrox, Ltd.; Chameleon Signs, Ltd.; Henry Squire Cash Chemists, Ltd.; Ideal Cash Register Syndicate, Ltd.; Laboratories, Ltd.; May's Drug-stores, Ltd.; National Saccharin Co., Ltd.; Overton Cash Chemists, Ltd.; Patent Caramel Co., Ltd.; Red Cross Soap Extract Co., Ltd.; Rubinat-Condal Co., Ltd.; Softerine, Ltd.; Solspa, Ltd.; Typhoo Tips Distributing Co., Ltd.



## BIRTH.

**DURNO.**—At Springfield, Lidlithgow, on August 30, the wife of Alexander Emslie Durno, Ph.C., formerly of Sydney, New South Wales, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**HAIGH—LODGE.**—At Lockwood Church, near Huddersfield, on August 25, Henry Norman Haigh, chemist and druggist, of Bingley, only son of Mr. Haigh, High Street, Huddersfield, to Edith, second daughter of Mr. A. Lodge, Lockwood.

**SMITH—TREADAWAY.**—At St. Mary's Church, Wanstead, on August 13, by licence, Stanley L. Smith, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., to Camilla, youngest daughter of Mr. W. T. Treadaway (F. H. Faulding & Co., 54 Great Tower Street, E.C.) and of Mrs. Treadaway, Hermon Hill, Snaresbrook, Essex.

**SQUIRE—GRIERSON.**—In London, on August 30, Lionel Robert Little Squire, youngest son of the late Dr. W. S. Squire and grandson of the late Mr. Peter Squire, to Eleanor Mostyn, daughter of the Rev. Robert Grierson, Dublin.

**STEVENSON—HUNTER.**—At First Donegore Presbyterian Church, on August 20, by the Rev. Alexander McKinney, assisted by the Rev. David H. Craig, William J. Stevenson, Ph.C., dispenser at Belfast Union Infirmary, to Hannah, younger daughter of Mr. John Hunter, Church Lane, Doagh.

## DEATHS.

**CAMPBELL.**—At Birmingham, on August 24, Mr. Henry Campbell, Ph.C., dispenser at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, aged sixty. Death occurred after a short illness. Mr. Campbell leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son who, owing to the effects of an accident sustained recently, was unable to be present at the funeral on August 28. Among those who attended it were Messrs. Cranston Walker, Jones, Coleman, Langdon Smith, and Abraham (deputation from the resident medical staff, Queen's Hospital), and Mr. Purser (representing the dispensary).

**GIBBS.**—At Campbell House, Bromley, Kent, on August 29, Mr. John Gibbs, late of the Stock Exchange, London, and a director of Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., and Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), Ltd., aged seventy-one. Mr. Gibbs was a native of Paulton, Somersetshire, and came to London when quite a lad. He was well known in City circles and was head of the firm of Messrs. John Gibbs, Son & Smith, stockbrokers. He had been in weak health for several months.

**MARSHALL.**—At Broad Street, Portsmouth, on August 29, Mr. Charles William Marshall, chemist and druggist, aged sixty. Mr. Marshall, who qualified in 1876, spent most of his pharmaceutical career as dispenser in naval hospitals at home and abroad, recently taking up his retirement from Haslar. Up to about seven years ago he was the officer in charge of stores at Simons Town, South Africa, where he had a large circle of acquaintances. The funeral took place at Milton Cemetery on September 2.

**STANSFIELD.**—At Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, on August 25, Mrs. H. Stansfield, widow of Mr. Jas. Stansfield, chemist and druggist, Bridge Street, Bacup, aged ninety-three.

**ELECTRO-CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE.**—H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that the Norwegian Storting has agreed to the granting of a concession on behalf of an international syndicate, which proposes to manufacture carbide, cyanamide, nitric acid, nitrate of ammonia, cyanide of sodium, etc., in the Romsdalen district of Norway. The waters of the Aura, Mardola, and Lilledal are to be used for this purpose.—*Board of Trade Journal*.

## WILLS PROVEN.

Alderman Frederick Bird, Coventry, left estate valued at 4,299*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* gross, with net personality 756*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

Mr. W. F. K. Stock, F.I.C., F.C.S., Darlington, public analyst for the county of Durham, left estate valued at 2,432*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* gross, with net personality 1,677*l.* 9*s.*

THE late Mr. John Faull, chemist and druggist, Menston-in-Wharfedale, Yorks, left estate of the gross value of 6,654*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, of which 1,330*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* is net personality.

THE late Mr. William Scott, who was connected for fifty-nine years with the Hurlet and Campsie Alum Co., 115 Wellington Street, Glasgow, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 2,786*l.*

THE late Mr. Herbert Septimus Carey, of the firm of Messrs. Carey & Brown, Colonial brokers, 26 Mincing Lane, E.C., left estate of the gross value of 42,912*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 39,790*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Mr. Hugh Davies, retired chemist, The Haven, Stein Lane, Southbourne, near Emsworth, who died intestate and a widower without child or parent on June 4, left estate of the gross value of 3,239*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, of which 3,206*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* is net personality.

THE late Dr. Robert Parkinson, Ph.C., of Harrison, Parkinson & Co., Bradford, left estate of the gross value of 8,377*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, and 8,337*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* net. His wife having predeceased him, all of his property devolves by his will to his two daughters, Lucy Anna Parkinson and Isabel Parkinson, in equal shares.

## GAZETTE.

### Partnership Dissolved.

KROENIG-RYAN, V. F., and MISKIN, E., carrying on business as physicians and surgeons at Coulsdon under the style Ryan & Miskin.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATION.

JAGIELSKI, VICTOR APOLLINARIS (described in the receiving order as Victor Jagielski), Dorset Square, Regent's Park, London, doctor of medicine.

## PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. ROY W. WRIGHT left London on Thursday, September 4, for Marseilles, where he joins the P. & O. *Egypt* for Bombay.

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM is now in Canada, and spoke at a luncheon given by the Directors of the National Exhibition in Toronto on August 29.

MR. J. DESNOS (Jules Denoual & Co.) won the British Motor Boat Club's over thirteen sea-miles race at Lowestoft last week with his 21-ft. *Cockleshell*.

MASTER C. T. L. HEALE, aged sixteen, a foundation scholar of Colston's School, Stapleton, Bristol, and eldest son of Mr. T. A. O. Heale, pharmacist, representative of Messrs. J. Richardson & Co., Leicester, Ltd., in the South of England, has passed the Senior Cambridge Local examination held in July.

A TABLET to the memory of the late Mr. O. R. Dawson, Ph.C., Southampton, has been erected in the Hants Female Orphanage, Southampton, by the ladies of the committee of that institution. Mr. Dawson was prominently connected with the work of the orphanage as hon. secretary for twenty-five years.

DR. LOUIS SAMBON has left England under the auspices of the Pellagra Investigation Committee in order to study the disease in America and the West Indies. For the purposes of the present expedition Mr. H. S. Wellcome, of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., has again generously enabled the committee to avail themselves of Dr. Sambon's services, and the several Governments in the West Indies are contributing towards the expenses.

"It can scarcely be supposed that facilities will be afforded for this Bill," says the "Law Times" in concluding its caustic comments on Lord Lamington's Medical Prescriptions Bill.

## TRADE NOTES.

"THE PHARMACIST'S RESPONSIBILITY" is the subject of this week's announcement by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

MR. A. E. ALLAN, 39 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W., invites eucalyptus-oil buyers to write to him in regard to oil for direct export.

THE PINEX CO., LTD., 36-38 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., are beginning a renewed and increased advertising campaign, and recommend retailers to have stock ready—"at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  doz.," they suggest.

"MENTHOLS" are a popular bronchial and throat speciality made by Messrs. Blyton, Astley & Co., Gordon Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester. They invite inquiries, as "now is the time to place orders."

MESSRS. WILLIAM BROWNING & Co., manufacturing chemists, 4 Lambeth Palace Road, London, S.E., are the sole manufacturers of Semprolin and Semprolin emulsions, which are now being prescribed by medical practitioners.

THE ERASMIC CO., LTD., Warrington, and 117 Oxford Street, London, W., are now offering perfumes, made by their M. Vivaudou, in bulk. Their advertisement in this issue gives quotations for three standards—viz., Quadruple, Extra Concentration, and Erasmic Co.'s Special. These are well worth further inquiry, and when writing to the company, retailers should ask about the latest designs in chemist's own name toilet-soaps.

DISTOL OTTOS.—Messrs. T. Kerfoot & Co., manufacturing chemists, Bardsley Vale Mills, Bardsley, Lancs, claim that by means of their "Distol Ottos" perfumery superior to the so-called "triple extracts" can be made at a maximum cost of 5s. 3d. per pint. To prove this they are willing to send to chemists samples of perfumes made up from their Distol ottos with non-matured rectified spirit such as is ordinarily used in the pharmacy. The 1-oz. bottles of the Distol ottos cost 5s., and make 4 pints of perfume. At present there are fourteen different odours available, and those of them that we have examined are very nice.

A NEW FOOT-WARMER of registered design has been put on the market by the Fulham Pottery and Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd., Fulham, London, S.W. This is triangular in shape, well rounded at the edges, as shown in the illustration in our advertisement columns. It is fitted with a swing handle, and stands well for filling, while when in use there are no awkward projections to hurt the toes. It is made in the heat-retaining old Fulham stoneware, and the retail prices (ranging from 1s. 2d. for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint size to 2s. 3d. for the 3-quart size) are bound to make it popular with the buying public in the season so near at hand. The company will be glad to send any of our readers copies of the new price-list of their "adaptable" hot-water bottles.

"THE COMPLETE CONQUEST of the air is within sight. The conquest of Business is never in sight. Business nowadays is one long series of changing methods. One must fall in line with the spirit of the times if only to stave off the encroachment of competitors. Particularly is this the case in modern pharmacy." We quote from the cover of a folder which Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton, have sent out to the entire trade. It is a sheet measuring 22 in. by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and gives illustrations, particulars, and prices of eighteen specialities or classes of specialities that Messrs. Cox produce *ab initio*. Specimens from the twelve styles of their tablet-labels and a lithographed sheet of colours-and-gold labels for proprietary articles are given with the folder. It is well got up, being pithily written and prettily printed.

THE ODOL CHEMICAL WORKS, 59 to 63 Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E., have acquired the patent and interest in the method discovered by Professor W. Spalteholz, of Leipzig, of preparing transparent anatomical and zoological specimens. These have the advantage over microscopical sections of showing, instead of a small portion of an organ, the whole organ and its relation to other

organs. The new method is superior to the skiagraph, as the transparent object itself can be turned in any direction and studied in detail with a magnifying lens. By suitable injection it is possible to follow the minutest branches of the arterial system, while selective staining enables such studies as the gradual ossification of the skeleton to be made. Chemists who come into business contact with educational institutions will be doing both the teaching staffs and themselves a good turn by bringing these admirable specimens to their notice.

## TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," August 27, 1913.)

- "GORGON"; for fly-catchers (2). By Kay Bros., Ltd., St. Petersburg Mills, Stockport. 353,418.
  - "VITALIN"; for liniments, etc. (3). By Mary B. Pearce, "Albury," Prout Grove, Neasden. 350,608.
  - "ARGULAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By L. Givaudan, Verniers, near Geneva. 352,214.
  - "MIDGETOL"; for an insect-bite preventive (3). By M. K. Bamber, The Laboratory, Hyde Park Corner, Colombo. 352,618.
  - "SODOLAC"; for medicated beverages (3) and for aerated waters (44). By Grattan & Co., Ltd., 7 and 9 Corn Market, Belfast. 352,991.
  - "VERB"; for medicated ointment (3). By H. Henson, 72 Sutherland Road, Lower Edmonton, Middlesex. 353,432.
  - "MEGAPHEN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 353,577.
  - "SANTÉRENÉ"; for medicinal salts (3). By G. Evans & Co., 14 Glencoe Mansions, Chapel Street, Brixton, London, S.W. 353,620.
  - "KLIMAX"; for photographic apparatus (8). By W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd., Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C. 353,054.
  - "FLAMOGEX"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Wigglesworth & Co., Grant Street, Bolton. 353,272.
  - "DEPLIQUE"; for an atomiser (11). By C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C. 352,826.
  - Device of four legs wearing elastic hosiery, with words "NOSREDNA ELASTIC STOCKINGS"; for elastic hosiery (11). By Anderson's Bristol Rubber Co., Ltd., 9, 10, and 13 High Street, Bristol. 352,107.
  - "VIM"; for non-alcoholic essences, etc. (42) and fermented liquors (43). By Duckworth & Co., The Old Trafford Essence Distillery, Chester Road, Manchester. 351,829, 353,461.
  - "OPHIR"; for perfumery, etc. (43). By The Wholesale Chemical Works, 114-116 Copenhagen Street, London, N. 352,702.
  - "LUVAZINOL"; for a grease-removing paste (48). By The Rock Chemical Co., 202 Sea Bank Road, New Brighton. 352,844.
  - "DÉBUTANTE"; for perfumery, etc. (43). By Vinolia Co., Ltd., 37-38 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. 353,562.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 3, 1913.)
- "SUNBOW"; for disinfectants (2). By The Model Home Specialities, Ltd., 22 Wellington Road, Battersea, London, S.W. 352,118.
  - Picture of Raheen Green; for all goods (3). By James Doyle, Raheen Green, Ballyroebuck, Ferns, co. Wexford. 352,657.
  - "LIPOIODINE CIBA" ("Lipoiodino" disclaimed); for pharmaceutical products (3). By Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basle. 352,122.
  - "GASTRANIN"; for all goods (3). By A. Wulffing & Co., 12 Chénies Street, London, W.C. 353,484.
  - "INFRA", "KATRAL", "MONTAR", "PUNKTAL", "SUPRAL", and letters Z and C entwined; for optical instruments (8). By Carl Zeiss, Jena. 353,711/2/3/4/5/7.



- "SPOROCLAST"; for sterilising apparatus (11). By W. Barton & Sons, 11 Forrest Road, Edinburgh. 347,871.
- "ANICURE SYSTEME PROF. LENHOSSÉK"; for syringes (11). By Franz Faiszt, 12 Mozsargasse, Budapest. 351,845.
- "MAXIMUM" and seal label device; for surgical instruments (11). By United Drug Co., 114 Oldham Street, Liverpool. 351,910.
- "OSTEO" and device of trade-mark; for dental stoppings (11). By The Western Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 73, 75, and 79 Queen's Road, Bristol. 351,957.
- "GOLF" brand, with illustration of ball and golf-bag; for a lemonade preparation (42). By Densham & Sons, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C. 352,403.
- "ANTIPYRENE"; for fireproofed timber (50). By The Timber Fireproofing Co., Ltd., Townmead Road, Fulham, London, S.W. 353,401.

## POISONING FATALITIES.

SEVEN deaths from various poisons, mostly taken with suicidal intent, are reported below:

**Chloroform**, not laudanum, was the suicidal agent used by Julius Reusch, Ph.D., teacher of languages, West Hampstead (C. & D., August 50, index folio 568).

**Laudanum**.—Ann Starr, the wife of a Sheffield cable-maker, killed herself with laudanum.—George Ernest Dodd, commercial traveller, Liscard, died at Hanley from an accidental overdose of the same opiate.—At the inquiry on September 2 into the death of Henry Hargreaves (87), of 178 South Bank Road, Southport, described as a retired chemist, it was stated that deceased had been in the habit of taking sleep-inducing drugs. According to the medical evidence, death was due to opium-poisoning, and a verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned.

**Salt of Lemon**.—Jane Evans, wife of a Craig-y-don butcher, poisoned herself at Llandudno with this chemical.

**Sodium Bichromate**.—Harry Import (49), dyers' labourer, committed suicide at a Horbury woollen-mill by drinking bichromate-of-soda solution.

**Spirit of Salt**.—Elizabeth Deakin (47), Bedminster, took this poison with fatal result.

**Strychnine**.—Lawrence Foully, labourer, committed suicide in Mitchelstown Workhouse by taking this poison. Mr. W. P. Connolly, Ph.C., deposed at the inquest that deceased called at his Medical Hall, Mitchelstown, and asked for sufficient strychnine to poison a dog. Witness told him he did not know him, and would not give it. He persisted, but witness still refused. Deceased then left, and came back in about twenty minutes' time, accompanied by a most respectable townsman, Mr. James Murphy, who said he knew deceased and all his family for years, and recommended him. Both signed the poisons-register, and he then supplied deceased with 6 grains of strychnine. Coroner: That would be sufficient to kill a dog?—Yes. Continuing, witness said all the details in connection with the Act had been carried out strictly. Witness subsequently assisted Dr. Walsh at the workhouse to administer antidotes.

## LONDON SALON OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Pictorial photography *in excelsis* is to be seen at the International Exhibition of the London Salon of Photography which opens at the Galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A Pall Mall East, London, S.W., on September 6. There are some 350 pictures on view, and these amply illustrate how closely the camera can be compelled to do the work of the artist's brush. Indeed, Nos. 43 and 109, by Edwin Loker and Fräulein Herta Klose, show how it is possible to compose from half a dozen blades of grass overhanging water, pictures of delicate light and shade which the artist would find extremely difficult to reproduce. The character in the portraits shown by foreign workers is instructive, those of Karl Schenker and D'Ora being noteworthy. Such unlovely subjects as "The Crane" (No. 139) and Lower Thames Street, London (No. 59), are presented in vigorous yet attractive aspects. Again, Ward Muir's impression of the Woolworth Building and Post Office, New York, conveys the idea of massiveness, even in a photographic print. Of the more conventional portraits, that of Princess Patricia of Connaught is remarkable owing to its delicate lighting. The oil and bromoil prints in colour struck us as rather garish imitations of the painter's art. The post-impressionist photographs shown by Dr. E. Quedenfeldt are forceful enough, whatever may be thought of their artistic merit. During the exhibition, which closes on October 18, a number of Salon Evenings have been arranged, at which interesting lantern-lectures will be given.

## National Health Insurance.

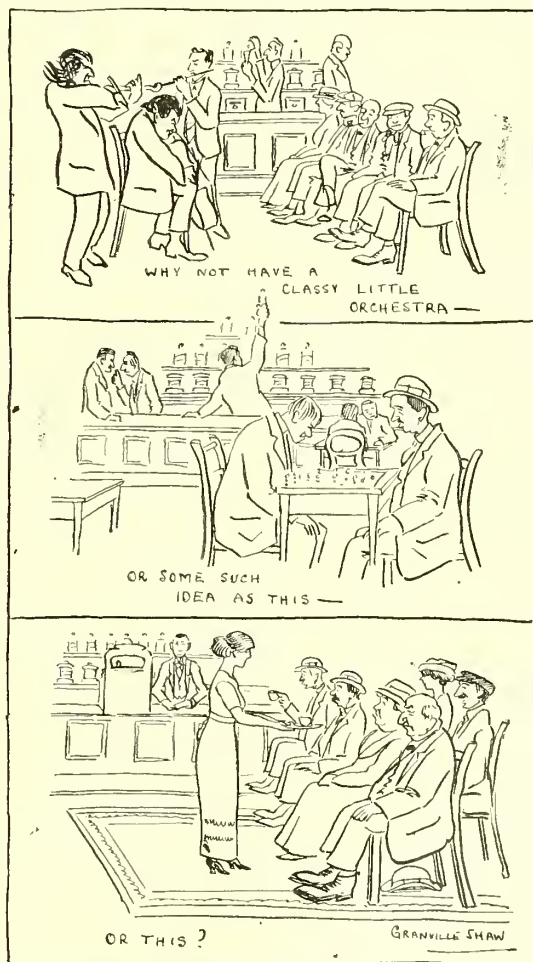
Administration of Medical Benefit as regards Chemists' Interests.

### Dates for Pharmaceutical Committees and Extended Medical Benefit.

National Insurance Act 1913 (Dates of Commencement) Order, 1913, is No. 866 of the Statutory Rules and Orders for 1913. This gives the dates on which the new provisions of the National Insurance Act shall come into operation. October 13, 1913, is the date at which Section 33, relating to formation of local Pharmaceutical Committees, is to be put into force. The same date also applies to Section 32, relating to consultation with panel medical practitioners. The extension of medical and sanatorium benefits to exempted persons (Section 10, Sub-section 2) and to certain persons over the age of sixty-five (Section 3, Sub-section 2), and the application of State contributions to payment of medical attendance of certain non-insured persons (Section 1, Sub-section 2), will come into operation on January 12, 1914.

### A Few Suggestions

to while away the tedium of waiting for N.H.I. prescriptions.



The pharmacist's a business man—above all, he's humane, So why not a Hungarian band to lull the patient's pain?

There's naught will make the moments fly so swift as skilful chess; A winsome maid with cakes and tea will make the time seem less.

All these our artist has portrayed (let not the scoffer laugh); But one great scheme is not displayed—the CINEMATOGRAPE.

## Medical Benefit Administration.

*With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances.*

**Airdrie.**—The medical men are to be paid 15s. each per month for emergency drugs and appliances. The Insurance Committee received a letter from Dr. Gemmell stating that he had spent two guineas in urgently required dressings, etc. The question arose if the above allowance is to be retrospective, as the amount due would be 15s. and not 2l. 2s. It has been decided to lay the matter before the Commissioners, and in the meantime ascertain if there are any similar claims.

**Barrow.**—The local Press, following up the suggestion at the meeting of the Insurance Committee on August 27 that a number of local chemists be prevailed upon to open on the half-day holiday and on Sundays, has made inquiries into the matter. It is stated that the idea is not likely to materialise, as it is said that chemists do not regard it with favour. It is stated that their objection is not based on theory, but actual experience gained by experimental opening since the National Insurance Act came into operation.

**Blackpool.**—The Drugs Sub-Committee of the joint panel of doctors and chemists, reporting in respect to the supply of proprietary medicines (*C. & D.*, August 30, index folio 365), states that all medicines and preparations compounded and dispensed by the chemists on the panel are guaranteed to be of the approved standard, strength, and purity, and the interests of the insured persons were safeguarded by these conditions. The quality and dosage of proprietary preparations are not thus guarded, and such preparations did not carry any trade warranty. It is unnecessary to order any proprietary preparation because the ingredients can always be prescribed and dispensed, and any drug or medicine prescribed by any doctor can and will be dispensed by any chemist to any insured person. The Medical Sub-Committee has in consequence of the report recommended the Insurance Committee to adhere to the Sub-Committee's resolution of May 5 last prohibiting the charging of certain proprietary preparations to the Drug Fund. The Sub-Committee also had submitted to it by the clerk a communication from Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., London, also with reference to the supply of proprietary medicines. When the matter came before the Insurance Committee on Monday, September 1, Dr. Butler said that the recommendation is primarily in the interests of the insured persons, because it is necessary that the Drug Fund should be protected as far as possible. It was felt that all proprietary medicines are naturally more costly than the B.P. preparations, and it would be unwise to allow the Drug Fund to be bled by the use of the more costly articles bearing trade-names, and which provide such large profits to pay for advertisements. The recommendation was adopted.

**Bolton.**—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on August 28 it was stated that a balance of 1,050l. is still owing to chemists. Mr. France pointed out that it is a serious matter for some chemists to supply drugs and appliances and not be able to get the money until quarter-day. It was explained that the Committee had sought to overcome that difficulty by paying 50 per cent. of the amounts. In regard to the receiving office at Lostock, Dr. Mallett asked if this was permanent. It was explained that it is intended merely as a temporary expedient, Messrs. Waller & Riley, Ltd., dispensing the prescriptions at the pharmacy in Bradshawgate, Bolton, and taking them to Lostock.

**Bournemouth.**—The Borough Insurance Committee decided at their last meeting that for the present stock vaccines shall be included as a drug. Five members voted in favour of this and three against, while two abstained from voting. A letter from Mr. T. H. Crumie suggesting the compilation of a Pharmacopoeia was allowed to lie on the table. In answer to Dr. Hart, who asked why it had not been answered, Mr. F. E. Bilson, Ph.C., explained that the letter was left on the table because it was an outsider who was asking to frame a Pharmacopoeia for the Committee. He added that a Pharmacopoeia for the use of the Committee had been prepared and is almost ready for distribution. A report on the accounts showed that the chemists' bills came to 230l. 13s. 6d., and the clerk was instructed to send cheques for payment as soon as possible.

**Brighton.**—At the last meeting of the Insurance Committee Councillor C. G. Yates, chemist, called attention to payments on account to two chemists, and urged that there should be no preferential treatment as regards payment for drugs and appliances. It was intimated that the payments were considered advisable on the ground of urgency.

They were authorised by the Chairman of the Medical Benefit and Finance Sub-Committees, and the Chairman had ruled that in the circumstances this was in order. Mr. Yates also complained of the inconvenience and delay caused by one or two medical men not giving prescriptions on their rounds, but telling the patient to send for them later in the day.

**Bristol** chemists dealt with about 200,000 Insurance prescriptions during the half-year which ended on July 14, the value amounting to about 6,382l. The Drug Suspense Fund for the same period shows an estimated deficiency of 880l. on 5,500l. The average cost per prescription was 7.9d.

**Coventry.**—Chemists on the panel have received cheques in full payment of their accounts for the second quarter.

**Devonshire.**—The County Insurance Committee, of which Mr. P. F. Rowsell, J.P., F.C.S., Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance (England), is a member and Vice-Chairman, has issued a booklet giving the names of the Committees and Sub-Committees, with rules affecting all matters that come under its purview. It also contains standing orders. The list of attendances shows that Mr. Rowsell attended thirty-nine out of forty Committee-meetings, and Mr. J. Taylor, chemist, Torquay (also a member of the Committee), eighteen out of twenty-four. We notice that six medical men totalled ten attendances among them!

**Flintshire.**—The Insurance Committee, in reply to a query from the Flintshire Pharmacists' Association, state that proprietary articles are not to be supplied and charged to the Drug Fund.

**Glamorgan.**—The doctors on the panel have agreed to the payment of an extra fee for dispensing after business hours, providing that the chemists give an undertaking to dispense prescriptions marked "Urgent" whenever called upon to do so. Some discussion also took place at the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee's first meeting on September 1 as to whether doctors should be allowed to prescribe stock mixtures. The chemists expressed the opinion that it would materially add to the cost of drugs if high-priced proprietary articles were to be ordered in any quantity. Further consideration of the matter was deferred.

**Glasgow.**—The following table contains the statistics concerning the Drug Fund for the Burgh, showing its state each month and at the end of the first quarter and half-year:

Month ended	Estimated Amount of Drug Fund	No. of Prescriptions	Amount of Chemists' Accounts	Average Price per Prescription	Proportionate Charge per Insured Patient
	£		£ s. d.	Pence	Pence
February 14 ...	4,500	119,241	3,861 6 7½	7.7	—
March 14 ...	2,250	66,709	2,354 4 11	8.5	—
April 14 ...					
First Quarter...	6,750	185,950	6,215 11 6½	8.0	4.14
May 14 ...	2,250	61,902	2,321 0 5	9.0	—
June 14 ...	2,250	58,817	2,284 0 6	9.3	—
July 14 ..	2,250	50,558	1,959 13 7	9.3	—
Half-year ...	13,500	357,227	12,780 6 0½	8.5	8.52

It will be seen that the figures do not bear out the estimate that the number of prescriptions during the summer would be only about half that for the winter months. Insured persons resorting more freely to the panel doctor for minor ailments are apparently responsible for the continued high summer rate. The increase in the price per prescription is also noteworthy, this being less due to prescribing proprietary preparations than to tablespoonful mixtures replacing medicines given in teaspoonful doses.

**Hertfordshire.**—The number of Insurance prescriptions for the second quarter was 38,424, costing 1,164l. 18s., or an average cost of 7.276d. each, against 47,246 prescriptions (absorbing 1,249l. 8s.), averaging 6.34d., for the first quarter.

**Kesteven (Lincs).**—The Insurance Committee has received the consent of the Commissioners to the adoption of the flat rate of 6d. in respect of emergency medicines, etc., supplied by the doctors.

**Manchester.**—During the past three months the payments to panel chemists amounted to 2,725l. The largest sum paid was 300l., and the smallest amount 10s.



**Merthyr Tydfil.**—It has been decided to confirm the payment of 75 per cent. of the amounts due to the chemists and medical practitioners, for the supply of drugs and appliances for the quarter ending July 14. The claims amounted to 1,400*l.*, and exceeded the Drug Fund by 200*l.* The deficiency is to be inquired into by a sub-committee.

**Middlesex.**—The County Association of Pharmacists has issued the following statement as the result of communication between the Secretary (Mr. A. E. Bailey, Highgate) and the Middlesex Insurance Committee, the statement being the Committee's decision on the matters referred to:

**Appliances.**—In some cases doctors have prescribed and chemists have supplied such articles as crutches, elastic stockings, and throat-sprays. It should be distinctly understood that no appliances will be paid for by the Committee out of the Drug Fund at their disposal, other than those mentioned in the second schedule of the regulations issued by the Commissioners. This schedule is practically embodied in the list of appliances set out at the end of the drug tariff.

**Rept. Mist.**—No fee is chargeable for copying the original prescription on the "Rept. mist." form. The copying-fee mentioned in the tariff refers to a fee which was to be charged for copying the prescription into a book, in cases where the prescriber failed to supply the prescription in duplicate. But since the medical men in Middlesex have agreed to use duplicate prescription forms, the copying-fee does not concern us. The joint Medical and Pharmaceutical Committee decided that the use of "Rept. mist." should be discouraged as much as possible, and that where no particulars were given to enable the chemist to readily identify the original prescription, the chemist was quite justified in refusing to dispense it. Where adequate reference is made to the original it is sufficient when submitting accounts, to pin the "Rept. mist." form to the original prescription. This will render unnecessary the writing out of the whole formula upon each "Rept. mist." form.

**Foods.**—No articles of the nature of a food should be supplied by the chemist, since they will not be paid for by the Committee. This was in reply to an inquiry concerning Horlick's Malted Milk, and refers to such articles as Sanatogen, Bovril, Virol, Brand's Essence, Valentine's Meat Juice, etc.

**Local Formulae.**—Where these have been agreed upon between the doctors and chemists of restricted areas of the county, such formulae cannot be recognised by the Committee. That is to say, such a prescription as *Mist. tussii* Tottenham Pharmacopœia would not be passed in the checking of accounts unless it had the full formula written out underneath it. The only list of standard formulae which can be recognised by the Insurance Committee is one which must be available for the whole county. It must be intelligible alike to doctors and chemists, say, in Enfield or Staines, and must be agreed upon by a joint committee representing doctors, chemists, and the Insurance Committee. Such a formulary for the county has now been compiled, and only requires the sanction of the Committee to go to press.

**Payment of Accounts.**—The Insurance Committee have arranged to make monthly payments for the present, one month being kept in hand for the purpose of checking. Thus: Accounts up to August 15 (say) are asked to be sent in by about September 10, and these accounts will probably be paid by the end of September. But chemists should remember that in order to ensure the smooth working of this arrangement accounts should be submitted promptly when asked for, and all the necessary conditions should be complied with, otherwise delay in settlement of accounts is inevitable.

**Sheffield.**—The local Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees have recommended that all prescriptions containing proprietary articles during the period ending July 14 should be paid for, after which date no proprietary articles should be prescribed by medical practitioners, or, if prescribed, should not be dispensed by chemists on the panel. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee recommends that the Insurance Committee approve of the above rule. The chemists and doctors have agreed that the latter shall do all the emergency dispensing, receiving in each case a fee of 1*s.* 6*d.* out of the Drug Fund. On the estimate of the frequency of such cases, it is computed that the arrangement will cost the pharmacists a little over 100*l.* a year. It is also intended to pay chemists' accounts monthly instead of quarterly. Very little in the way of overcharges has been revealed during the checking of accounts. This was agreed to at the meeting on Wednesday evening. Dr. Forbes asked how it was so great a percentage as 25 is withheld on these accounts. He said this is a great hardship upon many chemists. The Chairman (Mr. Arthur Neal) said it is the amount the chemists have agreed to. The Committee hope to be in a position shortly to deal with the accounts a little more rapidly, as another assistant is being appointed for checking. It was stated that the chemists' bills for the April quarter total 3,502*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*, and the prescriptions for the same period number 139,098, showing an average of 6,04*d.* per prescription.—Mr. J. T. Appleton, of Sheffield, is making satisfactory progress after a recent operation for an internal trouble. It is hoped that he will soon be resuming the active work he has been doing upon the Sheffield Chemists' Insurance Committee.

**Stoke-on-Trent.**—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on August 28, the clerk reported the receipt of a

letter from the local Pharmaceutical Committee suggesting that, owing to an error found in the checking of the prescription-forms, the chemists' accounts be accepted as rendered, subject to the approval of the Commissioners. He had submitted this proposal to the Insurance Commissioners, who were of the opinion that the course was not one which the Committee would be justified in adopting. An application was received from a chemist to be included in the panel, as he had commenced to carry on business in the county borough. It was recommended that the name be added to the list. An application from a panel patient for a particular ointment from his panel doctor was not acceded to after consideration of a letter thereon from the doctor concerned.

### Notes.

A PANEL CHEMIST in the North has a busy hour every morning, receiving messages from insured persons for the doctor to call upon them. A charge of a penny is made by the chemist for each message, this covering the cost of the telephone.

THE HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMMITTEE declined to give particulars of the moneys paid by the Committee to a doctor on the panel, despite the threat of a firm of solicitors who wrote threatening to subpoena the clerk of the Committee, and has decided only to furnish such information by the special direction of a Judge.

**MEDICAL REFEREES.**—Circular A.S. 104, issued by the National Health Insurance Commission (England), points out that it is open to approved societies in England to make arrangements regarding medical referees, either direct or through the local Insurance Committee as agents. Pending the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the alleged excessive claims for sickness benefit, such arrangements should be temporary and provisional in character. Any expenses incurred will be a charge on the administration account of the societies, the administration expenses regulations being amended so as to meet expenditure on medical referees in the period October 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, in case of deficiency.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE has been circulated among the police and the other authorities concerned:

"The Cabinet have decided that the rule that the addresses of insured persons should not be disclosed to the police by Insurance officials is to remain in force. If, however, the special circumstances of a particular case seem to warrant a departure from this principle, the Insurance Commissioners, with the consent of the responsible Minister, may authorise such disclosure."

It is stated that the police have been in the habit of seeking to trace criminals by means of the records of insured persons in the possession of local Insurance officials, and this puts an effectual stop to it. Police also try sometimes to get at people through chemists' poison-books, which they have no more right to do than in the Insurance case.

THE little wooden idol portrayed here seems to be ruefully contemplating a pile of National Insurance scripts.

It was sent home by the Rev. R. Stewart Wright, Kambole, Central Africa, to his brother, Mr. G. Victor Wright, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh. The natives out there use their household gods in a free-and-easy fashion. So long as a series of petitions is granted—or appears to be—the wooden image in the home is permitted to occupy its little corner, but when trouble comes it is taken outside the hut and kicked about the village. Sometimes it is left homeless, but usually, after being chastised, it is given yet another chance of posing as a potent shield to the family fortunes. Our correspondent writes: An unkind fate compels it to eke out its declining days as a sort of watch-dog, lest the winds deal roughly with the trembling "greenbacks."



**PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICAN BEESWAX.**—During 1911, 35 tons of beeswax passed through the Portuguese Custom house of Chindi, as compared with 40 tons in 1910 and 37 tons in 1909. Germany was the principal buyer



## Turin Exhibition Diploma.

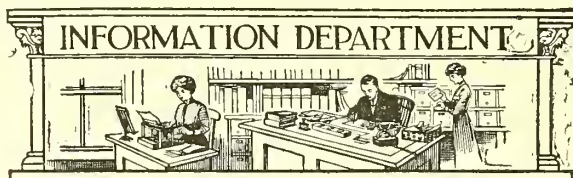
The official diplomas for the awards at the Turin International Exhibition, 1911, have been recently issued, and



we are indebted to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for a reproduction of one of the eight Grand Prizes awarded to them, besides two diplomas of honour and three gold medals.

## Dental Exhibition.

**A** DENTAL EXHIBITION in connection with the Incorporated Dental Society is being held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, S.W., from September 1 to 5 inclusive. The floor of the hall gives space to twenty-four exhibitors, and though novelties are few, several of the displays make it well worthy of a visit from chemist-dentists. The various types of teeth and dental rubbers form the most prominent feature, but dental chairs closely follow. The lowness of the latter is remarkable, that of the EDWARD'S DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., being only 15 in. from seat to floor. This, coupled with long extension, enables the chair to accommodate equally well a giant or a child. There is also ample evidence of the increasing use of dental atomisers in the many elaborate electro-pneumatic equipments shown. Messrs. C. J. PLUCKNETT & CO., LTD., illustrate how the Bowling casting machine will duplicate in metal whatever can be made in wax by exhibiting some delicate examples of hollow-cast jewellery made with the machine. The S. S. WHITE DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO. tell how, by their mixing apparatus, analgesia, as distinct from complete narcosis, can be maintained by nitrous oxide and oxygen in controlled proportions. The exhibit of CLAUDIUS ASH, SONS & CO., LTD., is the most extensive in the building; while the DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., have six model surgeries fitted up at their big stand. The latter also show a novel washerless metal syringe and apparatus for ionic medication. PARKE, DAVIS & CO. have a novelty in their dental effervescent tablets containing thymol and menthol. These are for the extemporaneous preparation of mouth-wash. Their pyorrhoea syringe for packing Euthymol tooth-paste in septic cavities is attracting much attention. The success attending this operation incidentally proves the practical germicidal value of the preparation. Borol, their alkaline modification of Euthymol, also finds increasing approval in this country. Dentists are also being told of the advantages of using bath crystals in their surgeries when washing their hands. Mr. W. R. BLACK, pharmacist, Halifax, is showing his dental specialities (nopaine, creosantis, etc.), a new dental cream, and his "Finis" aluminium respirators. The SACCHARIN CORPORATION, LTD., are concentrating chiefly on novocaine. EUCRYL, LTD., have a neat display, and their post-box for visitors' cards, requesting samples, is well patronised. THOMAS CHRISTY & CO. show glycothymoline and a selection of the tubed dental creams in which they specialise.



Postal Address:  
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.  
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).  
Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 183/13. "Nitrosal": supply.
- 184/24. "Glow" night-lights.
- 190/5. "Iodacetol": makers.
- 192/41. Ung. Vestoral: makers.
- 190/3. "Alno Kones": supply.
- 190/500. Hamblin's pocket inhaler.
- 192/47. Madame Nordica bath-salt.
- 184/24. Seymour's ointment: supply.
- 185/54. "Rogen" fly-virus: makers.
- 191/10. "Kreasol" dog-soap: supply.
- 188/65. "Sanetto" hair-dye: suppliers.
- 188/11. "Nupine" cough-tablets: makers.
- 179/9. Dührssen's iodoform gauze: supply.
- 192/40. "Purol" dusting powder: suppliers.
- 182/90. Raymond's "Tricalphosa Diastasia."
- 189/74. "Slugene" (H. Stanly & Co.): address of makers.
- 190/5. Cellophane surgical gloves (O. Matthes & Co.): supply.
- 190/69. "O'live" soap: manufacturers (? Snow, Manchester).
- 187/22. Brown's electric clothes-stick: present address of makers or suppliers.
- 179/44. White-lead substitute (containing equal parts zinc oxide and lead sulphate).
- 190/29. Makers of hot-water bottles made of a composition similar to indiarubber.
- 192/39. Dr. Hall's magical syringe (Vaul Wond Rubber Co., New York): London supply.

## INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Allantoin, 184/56                                     | Hughes's Kruschen Salts, 184/52                    |
| Antexema, 184/282                                     | Iodex, 189/70                                      |
| Anthotherm flask, 191/2                               | Lenitol, 189/68                                    |
| Brass veterinary syringes, actual makers, 187/49      | Leprolin, 185/34                                   |
| California syrup of figs, 184/281                     | "Lux," makers, 184/28                              |
| Castets, 189/28                                       | Major's sheep-dips, 189/4                          |
| "Castle" brand hat-dyes, 189/2                        | Maltona, 190/2                                     |
| Cascarlax, 189/74                                     | Marlow's ointment, 184/242                         |
| Coty's "Rose" perfume, 188/660                        | Matrozone, 182/4                                   |
| Cox's patent corn-extirpator, 181/30                  | Menthocapsol, 188/32                               |
| Cubeb and Datura Tatula cigarettes, 189/73            | Mercolised-wax, 190/2                              |
| "Daisy" fly-killer, 178/58                            | Muire soap, 184/241                                |
| D'Orsay's "Fleur d'Amour," 188/66                     | Neuracatin tablets, 190/8                          |
| Draper's "Liquor Iodi Decoloratus," 189/69            | Neura-Kura, 176/34                                 |
| "Dumbarton Castle" health-salts, 188/16               | Nuclein, 184/24                                    |
| "Eagle" eye-ointment, 184/54                          | Nucoline, 84/240                                   |
| Fahnestock's vermifuge, 187/36                        | Oxyopathors, 185/53                                |
| Hart's "How to Cut the Drug Bill," publishers, 185/55 | Pellidol, 190/4                                    |
|   | Pewter syringes (veterinary), makers, etc., 187/49 |
|   | "Porcela" (for baths), 190/500                     |
|   | Robin's elixir, 191/11                             |
|   | Tar-products, manufacturers (for Austria), 185/36  |
|   | "Tatcho," 184/280                                  |
|   | Three-in-One oil, 188/15                           |
|   | Tinker's dog-mixture, 189/3                        |
|   | Vitamine-fraction (from yeast), 179/19             |
|   | Wrapping machines, 183/40                          |

**SICILIAN SULPHUR.**—The gross profits of the Compulsory Sicilian Sulphur Combine for the year 1911-12 were 416,856*l.*, and the net profits 268,350*l.*



## OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

## The Preliminary Examination

(if I may return to so well-worn a subject) ought not to be regarded as part of the technical education of a pharmacist, but simply as a test of general education and consequent fitness for entering upon what "Observer" calls a "quasi-professional" career. But however we regard it, Latin, as it is taught to most boys at school, or afterwards in preparation for this examination, is of little value, and I am inclined to agree with those of your correspondents who think that it should be an optional subject. As a means of education one living language is worth a dozen dead ones, and while Latin is taught as it usually is, the ordinary boy has some excuse for regarding it (as he does) rather as a puzzle than as a language. It was quite a revelation to one of my apprentices who had been taught Latin at school that *capit* in a prescription has the same meaning as in *Cæsar*. Clearly the time he had spent on that author had been wasted, and on the other hand he could, and did, learn as much Latin from *Pereira* in a month as he was ever likely to want in dealing with prescriptions. Only when interest is awakened does book-learning profit us, and the lad most eager for business is not interested in Latin till he finds it of some practical use.

## The New Statute

regulating the practice of pharmacy in Bavaria is a fine example of the grandmotherly instinct which pervades our German cousins. That there are good things in the scheme may be taken for granted, but some people think it is possible to have too much even of a good thing. I fear that the introduction of such a law in this "land of liberty" might not be received with open arms. While I am sure it would be for the good of all of us were we compelled to subscribe to the *C. & D.*, we are hardly prepared to go to such extremes as to compel pharmacists to read a trade paper against their will, for the unwilling subscriber or reader is just about as hopeless as the one who neither subscribes nor reads. The keeping of business books, the arrangements about Sunday closing, etc., and the directions as to taking down prescriptions sent by telephone are excellent.

## Tuberculin

appears to be as dangerous a defence as Imogen's sword—

"Best draw my sword; and if mine enemy  
But fear the sword like me, he'll scarce look on 't"—

and your article on the subject does well to call attention to the dangers attending the inexpert handling of such a drug. It shows, too, incidentally, how poor a safeguard against such dangers the Poisons Schedule is. Every day, indeed, makes more apparent the ineffectual and out-of-date character of that instrument. Tuberculin is but one out of a vast number of substances which ought to be, but are not, on the Schedule. Dr. W. H. Willcox, urging the importance of restricting the dispensing of medicines to registered pharmacists, said the other day that "it is difficult for the Legislature to keep pace with the chemical research that is going on . . . drugs are constantly being put on the market which have a poisonous action," the consequence being that "there is a very large number of poisonous drugs not on the Schedule which are constantly used medicinally. There are more not on the Schedule than there are on it." All these may be sold or dispensed by anybody, for legally the dispensing of poisons means only dispensing those that are scheduled. The latter alone, as we have recently been told, enter into about fifty per cent. of the prescriptions written, and they are not, it seems, fifty per cent. of those which may be prescribed. No wonder Dr. Willcox holds the view that "all dispensing should be done by persons qualified under the Pharmacy Act." It is the only rational conclusion to which one can come, and it is well to have it so authoritatively stated.

## Cancer Theories

appear to be as numerous as the varieties of tuberculin, and one wonders when any definite advance is to be made in determination of the cause of the disease and in its treatment. In your interesting summary of the different views as to the causation of cancer, I observe that two authorities appear to lay the blame on excess of potassium in the system. This is exactly the opposite of the view taken by Dr. Forbes Ross, who in his volume lays stress on the theory that cancer is produced by a deficiency of potash, and that the addition of that element leads often to the cure of the disease. His theory is based on observations made in many climates and conditions, and he explains the large proportion of cancer among married women by the loss of potash through the drain from nursing and the menstrual process. Curiously enough, confirmation of this theory is obtained from the animal world. In the year 1910 it was found that out of some 68,000 cattle slaughtered in Glasgow, 162, or 0.23 per cent., were affected with cancer. All these affected animals were old cows, most of which came from Ireland, where cows are kept to a much older age than in Great Britain.

## The Prescription Problems

set from time to time in your columns are evidence that the illegibility of the doctor's writing is going to die hard. I can understand that a pharmacist who can read some of these fearful examples would be able to decipher any signature, however illegible; therefore, there is quite a reasonable probability that one such found it profitable to assist hotel-keepers to read the names of visitors at the recent Medical Congress. It is really a very dangerous state of affairs that we should be called upon to dispense prescriptions that are perfectly unreadable save to someone accustomed to the doctor's handwriting, and it is high time that a law were passed to make it compulsory for a doctor to write his prescriptions in such a way that the safety of the lieges will not be endangered. I have long thought that a special typewriter might be devised for prescription work alone, something much smaller than the regulation instrument, and now that thousands of doctors are writing prescriptions there is an opportunity for makers to tap a new class of buyers.

## The University of Leyden

owes much of its fame to the great men who have been attracted thither by its liberality, and have in their turn drawn students from all parts of Europe, but it is by nothing more honourably distinguished than by the circumstances in which it was founded. Having as a reward for their patriotism had offered to them the choice between exemption from taxation and the establishment of a University, the citizens chose the latter. Of the great scientists who have adorned it Boerhaave was perhaps the chief, and to him apparently, not to Van Swieten, is due the first use of corrosive sublimate as an internal remedy, though it was his pupil who brought it into vogue in cases of syphilis. Boerhaave gave it in aqueous solution flavoured with syrup of violets. It was to Van Swieten's Commentaries on his Aphorisms—an abridged version of which in five volumes, translated by Dr. Hossack of Colchester, was published by Longman in 1774—that Boerhaave owed much of his influence in this country. Our Paregoric Elixir was undoubtedly taken from the Leyden professor Le Mort, but in a modified form. Its success here was largely owing to Quincy's eloquence. It first appeared in the P.L. as Elixir Asthmaticum, in 1721, in the form quoted by Wootton, whose account of its subsequent history is fairly full but not exhaustive. The Edinburgh formula, in which saffron was substituted for camphor, and ammoniated alcohol for simple spirit of wine, was preferred by many practitioners. The oil of anise was at one time omitted from the London formula, and the name Tinct. Camph. Co. was given to the preparation in 1809, not in 1851, as Wootton says.

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## LIQUORS

## Editorial Articles.

### Government Laboratory Report.

DR. JAMES J. DOBBIE, F.R.S., the Government Chemist, has the knack of writing reports on the work of the Government Laboratory which make good reading for the public. Members of the drug-trade throughout this country have, no doubt, read in the daily newspapers how during the year which ended on March 31 many "ingenious frauds" were detected in the Laboratory, and that "remarkable facts" are revealed in Dr. Dobbie's report, such as "dyed fire-water"; also that herb-beers are very "heady," and some ciders innocent of acquaintance with the fruit that stuck in Adam's gizzard. Press cuttings from North, South, East, and West tell us these things; it is good business from the point of view of the Laboratory, which works day by day so quietly that it would be forgotten by taxpayers, because so few of them have the opportunity of being gripped by the hand of the law as guided by the official analysts. These gentlemen are getting more to do nowadays. Here are the figures that show the numbers of samples examined in the various departments during the last two financial years:

Where Examined	1912	1913
Government Laboratory, Clement's Inn ...	112,744	126,493
" " Custom House Branch ...	82,428	83,009
Chemical Stations... ..	150,011	145,257
Total ... ..	345,181	354,759

It will be noticed that the chemical stations alone show smaller numbers, and this we presume is due to



replacing the experienced men in some of these places by youngsters who cannot do high-class work, so that necessarily it has to be sent to the head laboratory—a system of centralisation which is not altogether popular in the service. The things that the stations examine include worts, beer (imported or exported on drawback), wash and yeast pressings, spirits, cider and perry, wines, tobacco (for moisture and oil), and sugar, besides many other things. Wines head the list with 76,251 samples, spirits second with 23,356 samples, and sugar is third (19,094 samples) in 1912-13. The figures for the laboratories in Clement's Inn and the Custom House, London, are combined by Dr. Dobbie in a table of details. The actual numbers of analyses done in connection with Customs and Excise during 1912-13 were: Beer and worts, 30,617; spirits, 44,229; wines, 14,718; tobacco, 66,273; sugar, 20,584 (and 56 of English beet products); glucose, 535; saccharin, 973; tea, 10,192; tea denaturants, 765; coffee and chicory, 1,578; cocoa and chocolate, 2,804; matches, 1,412; medicine stamp duty, 153; hydrometers, saccharometers, etc., 4,352; and a variety of things. The spirits examined included 9,934 of spirituous preparations imported and 24,990 exported, as to which Dr. Dobbie remarks:

"The exportation of medicinal spirits, tinctures, perfumes, hair-washes, dentifrices, liniments, extracts, infusions, etc., under the Tincture Regulations continues to increase. During the year 21,536 samples were examined as to their character and spirit strength in order to check the exporters' claims for drawback on the spirit used in their manufacture, and, in addition, 3,454 liniments, hair-washes, and other preparations were tested for the presence of methylated spirit. In no case was there any evidence of the deliberate use of this spirit, and it is satisfactory to note that manufacturers are exercising greater care to prevent even accidental contamination with this denatured alcohol. In 280 cases the declared spirit strengths of the preparations were overstated, the percentage of overdeclarations being much greater in the case of perfumes than in the case of medicinal spirits and spirituous extracts."

A compliment to wholesale druggists. We also quote Dr. Dobbie's references to methylated spirit, which are of more than passing interest:

"The number of samples of wood naphtha submitted last year for approval was 881, and it is satisfactory to note that all except two were approved as suitable for methylating purposes. Of 209 samples of mineral naphtha for use in conjunction with wood naphtha for denaturing, only two were regarded as unsuitable. The quantity of petroleum ether used in mixtures of methylated spirit for the manufacture of felt hats showed a decided reduction last year, only fifty-seven samples, representing 3,245 gals., being submitted, as against ninety-three samples, representing 3,806 gals., in the preceding year. With the object of preventing the illegal use of methylated spirits in making tinctures, essences, perfumes, and medicinal preparations, forty-nine samples of these preparations were examined, in addition to those taken under the Tincture Regulations. For the purpose of controlling the use of methylated spirits in connection with manufacturing operations, 200 samples of spirits recovered from operations where the use of stills is permitted, fifty-nine samples of preparations made with methylated spirits, and fifty-seven samples of industrial and mineralised methylated spirits, finishes, and methyl alcohol were sent from the factories and workshops for examination."

There is little in other departments of Customs and Excise analysis directly bearing upon pharmaceutical matters, except stock references to denatured tobacco; an observation that the manufacture of beet sugar has been commenced in Norfolk (after a lapse of nearly forty years); reference to 765 samples of tea and denaturants examined in connection with the manufacture of caffeine (the weight of tea is not given); and the following:

#### MEDICINE STAMP DUTY.

Ninety-seven samples of medicines, or articles offered for sale as medicines, were examined during the year in connection with the Medicine Stamp Acts. These Acts impose

duties, payable by means of special stamps, upon preparations advertised for the cure or relief of human ailments. There are, however, certain exemptions, and it is chiefly in connection with these exemptions that analyses of the samples are required. Thus a single medicinal drug, sold unmixed with any other substance, is not charged with stamp-duty, and many of the samples received were analysed in order to ascertain whether they were, in fact, simple drugs or mixtures. Another provision of the Acts exempts, in certain circumstances, medicines of which the composition is known, and analyses are required to establish the identity of samples which it is claimed come within this exemption.

The samples examined include pills, powders, plasters, herbs, ointments, lotions, tonics, corn-cures, and various other liquid and solid remedies. Twelve samples of medicines were analysed at the request of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Patent Medicines now conducting an inquiry into this subject, and the results of the analyses were duly reported to the Committee.

Besides the work for the Customs and Excise, the Government Laboratory has a good deal to do for other Departments, as shown by the following statement of the analyses done for them in 1912-13:

Admiralty	...	...	...	...	...	316
Agriculture and Fisheries, Board of—						
Milk and Cream	...	...	...	...	...	280
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	1,689
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	630
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	65
Sheep-dips	...	...	...	...	...	106
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	174
Crown Agents for the Colonies	...	...	...	...	...	192
Home Office	...	...	...	...	...	506
India Office	...	...	...	...	...	19
Inland Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	682
Local Government Board	...	...	...	...	...	314
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	314
Public Record Office	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stationery Office	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trinity House	...	...	...	...	...	199
Trade, Board of	...	...	...	...	...	654
War Department	...	...	...	...	...	423
Works, Office of, London	...	...	...	...	...	687
Works, Office of, Dublin	...	...	...	...	...	9
Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	...	...	92
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts	...	...	...	...	...	25
Miscellaneous samples	...	...	...	...	...	192

Of eighty-three samples of sheep-dips sent to the Board of Agriculture for inclusion in the official "Schedule of efficient dips," twenty-nine were found by this Laboratory to agree with the formulæ, twelve were deficient in active ingredients, and in forty-two cases the formulæ required modification to ensure an efficient dip. Twenty-three samples of approved dips, purchased in different parts of the country, were examined with the object of ascertaining whether the dips as sold corresponded in composition with the samples which had received the Board's approval, and the analyses showed that seven of them had not been prepared according to the formulæ previously submitted and approved. The Board of Agriculture also submitted for analysis fifty-two samples sold as copper sulphate, blue vitriol, and powdered vitriol for wheat dressing. Dr. Dobbie states that nine of these contained 9 to 56 per cent. of copper sulphate, two consisted mainly of iron sulphate coloured with Prussian blue, and the remaining samples were copper sulphate of average commercial quality. Forty-two samples of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations supplied under contract were examined for the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as compared with seventeen in the previous twelve months. These supplies were required to be of the standard and quality prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia, a condition fulfilled in most instances, but two samples of carbolic acid contained neutral tar oil. Similar work for the War Office comprised forty-one samples of drugs and surgical dressings for the Army Medical Department. "The drugs, as a rule, conformed to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. The dressings prepared with

boric acid generally contained satisfactory quantities of the acid, but some of the mercurial dressings contained rather low proportions of the requisite mercury antiseptic." The report contains no reference to the medicine supplies of the Royal Navy. The lack of figures here, and the paucity of analyses of the supplies to the Army Medical Department suggest the question, What other analytical control is placed on these supplies?

### The Iodine Market.

AFTER having maintained its quotation uninterruptedly since June last year, crude iodine has been, as notified in last week's *C. & D.* (index folio 370), raised in price by the Chilean Iodine Syndicate from 7½*d.* to 9*d.* per oz., and the combined makers of iodides both here and on the Continent followed suit by advancing their quotations to a corresponding extent. The advance came upon the drug-trade with all the suddenness with which it is accustomed to issue the reports of changes in this article, and we understand that the large buyers and makers of iodides had long been in the habit of buying from hand to mouth only, so that the increased price, both of iodine and its preparations, becomes operative at once. Therein lies the difference between the Chilean Iodine Syndicate and some of the so-called conventions in fine chemicals, where an advance is occasionally more nominal than actual owing to second-hand holders having the advantage. The price of crude iodine has altered only eight times during the past thirteen years, as is shown in the following table; but it is not the frequency of change so much as the suddenness and extent of the alterations which render operations difficult:

Month	Year. Price per oz. of Crude Iodine						
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	10½ <i>d.</i>	—
March .....	—	6 <i>d.</i>	—	—	7½ <i>d.</i>	—	—
August ...	7 <i>d.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	—	—	—	—	9 <i>d.</i>	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	6 <i>d.</i>	—
<hr/>							
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
June .....	—	—	—	—	—	7½ <i>d.</i>	—
August .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 <i>d.</i>

It has been common knowledge for some time past that the offerings of Japanese iodine and potassium iodide have been extremely scarce, in spite of the fact that the exports from the Island Empire show a slight tendency to increase. This scarcity and comparative absence of outside competition are said to be responsible for the advance. Simultaneously with the announcement, however, came the news that a restriction scheme for the production of Chilean nitrate has been carried through at Iquique, whereby during the next six months the output will be reduced by 2,049,000 quintals, so that the danger of over-production is eliminated. No doubt the unanimity of opinion shown by the nitrate trade is very gratifying to the Iodine Syndicate, and that, together with a minimum of "outside" competition, shapes their policy on the present occasion. The price of 9*d.* per oz. for an article said to cost under 1½*d.* per oz. is, of course, extremely remunerative to the producers, but the enormous stocks of iodine which exist in London, Hamburg, and Chile must always be a danger to the

Syndicate, as no attempt is made to adjust supply and demand. The extent of the Japanese exports may be gathered from the following figures for the past three years:

	1910. Kin	1911. Kin	1912. Kin
Crude iodine ...	13,110	14,084	17,094
Potassium iodide...	55,042	53,996	64,968

[Kin = 1.3 lb.]

Converting these figures into English pounds, it will be seen that Japan exported 22,792 lb. of crude iodine and 86,624 lb. of potassium iodide last year. The latest figures for this year (January-May 1913) show very little variation as compared with 1912, being 6,357 kin or 8,476 lb. of crude iodine and 23,687 kin or 38,249 lb. of potassium iodide. So far as our information goes, there is no arrangement as to the limitation of the Japanese exports, and the makers would like to sell as much as possible at the present quotations, but it appears as if the output in Japan is not abundant. Evidently the Chilean Syndicate does not contest the market for the Japanese products so long as the amount is not too large and the competitive price too low. Germany and England are the largest buyers of the Japanese products, only very small amounts going to the United States. China, India, the Dutch East Indies, Italy, and Australia are also regular buyers direct from Japan. The question now arises as to whether small Japanese producers will increase in number.

### International Pharmacy Congresses. (I.)

ONE of the pharmaceutical surprises of the present time is the persistence of the International Congress of Pharmacy. A quarter of a century ago, Americans, Britons, and Teutons were content that it should die, and considered it to be moribund, but their pharmaceutical *confrères* of Gallic or Latin origin persistently ignored their pessimistic attitude. The principal purpose of the International Congress was accomplished by the signature at Brussels, on November 29, 1906, of the International agreement respecting the unification of pharmacopœial formulas for potent drugs, which had been arrived at by the International Conference on the subject which had been held there in 1902. Many pharmacists considered that this rang the death-knell of the International Congress of Pharmacy. They were as wrong as those who from the early 'eighties said that the British Pharmaceutical Conference was dying. Interest in the Congress has grown during the past five years, and the meeting to be held in the third week of this month promises to be the best of the series that have been held since September 14, 1864 (the date, by the way, of the first annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference), when a committee appointed at Wiesbaden to consider the advisability of holding an International Congress reported favourably. The origin of the Congress was due to the desire to find means of combating the sale of secret remedies. The annual meeting of a French pharmaceutical society, held at Strassburg in August 1864, discussed the increasing manufacture of and trade in such remedies, and a resolution was adopted that an International Congress of delegates representing pharmaceutical societies should meet and decide upon a course of action. At the annual meeting of the German Apothecaries' Association at Wiesbaden in the month following the same subject was brought forward, and a committee, consisting of Dr. Rieckher and Dr. Geiseler (representing



respectively North and South Germany), Dr. G. A. Björcklund (Russia), and Dr. Klinger (Austria), reported as stated. The report contained a reference to Great Britain, due to the inaugural meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1863. The reference was as follows:

"The efforts of cultured English pharmacists, which were mentioned at the last annual meeting of the Austrian Apothecaries' Association, leads us to expect a participation in the congress of pharmacists from England."

British pharmacists did not, however, take any part in the International Congresses of Pharmacy till the third, held in Vienna in 1869. The first Congress was held at Brunswick on September 16 and 17, 1865. An invitation had been sent to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, with a request that the Society would send delegates; but the Council referred the organisers to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and at the meeting of the latter in 1865 Mr. Deane, the President, read an invitation which he explained had been received too late for acceptance. Twenty-nine delegates, representing twelve pharmaceutical societies, attended the first Congress. Mr. Dittrich, of Prague, was the President, and a wide range of subjects was discussed. It was agreed, for instance, that the obligatory pharmaceutical curriculum should consist of three to three and a-half years' apprenticeship, three years' service as assistant, and three terms of university or college study. Curiously enough, it was thought that this would overcome the insufficient supply of assistants then experienced on the Continent. Another resolution stated that the free exercise of pharmacy had proved to be detrimental and not conducive to cheapening the price of medicine. Again the Continent of Europe was in question. It was further resolved that in revising Pharmacopœias the uniformity of formulæ should be kept in view and the metric system introduced. A very strong resolution concerned secret remedies, the industry being declared "unethical and discreditable." It was agreed that the second Congress should be held three years after, but the Standing Committee appointed to make the arrangements selected Paris as the place of meeting, and August 21 to 25, 1867, as the date, that being the year of the second International Exhibition in Paris. The meeting was held accordingly, seventeen nations being represented by delegates; Great Britain was not among these, but the United States of America was represented by William Procter, jun., and John Faber. Dr. Rieckher, of Germany, was President. The discussions followed the line of those at the 1865 meeting, except that the question of an International Pharmacopœia was raised and caused a long but unavailing discussion. The other questions concerned the limitation of pharmacies and the institution of pharmaceutical advisory boards for assisting the Government in the proper regulation and control of pharmaceutical and sanitary affairs. A resolution was also carried declaring that the trade in secret remedies and their advertising in newspapers should be strictly prohibited. The third Congress was held in Vienna on September 9 and 10, 1869. For the first time Great Britain was represented by delegates, these being Mr. H. Sugden Evans (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Professor Redwood. Mr. William Dankworth, of Magdeburg, was President of the Congress. The first question discussed in open meeting was: "Are independent schools of pharmacy desirable?"—a conclusion in the affirmative being arrived at. The next question discussed by a committee was: "What advantages will arise from the syndic chambers proposed at the Paris Congress?" The

report was in favour of establishing such chambers, their duties being to represent pharmacy in forming new regulations affecting pharmacy and in acting as executive bodies for the proper working of existing laws. Mr. Anton von Waldheim, of Vienna (who was once described as the Continental Carteghe), mentioned the International Pharmacopœia, which, it was stated, was being compiled by the Société de Pharmacie of Paris. The work was to be submitted to the next Congress, which was arranged to be held in St. Petersburg three years later, but the Franco-German War and the unsettled state of the Continent delayed it until August 1874. The delegates from Great Britain were Mr. Thomas Greenish and Mr. Francis Sutton. Mr. von Waldheim was President. The Congress discussed whether it is necessary that professorships of pharmacy should be held by pharmacists, and decided in the affirmative; further, that in the pharmaceutical curriculum there should be two chairs, one for pharmacology and one for pharmaceutical chemistry. The question of the responsibilities of assistants was also discussed, after which came up the question of an International Pharmacopœia. The Société de Pharmacie of Paris presented a draft Pharmacopœia which, it was explained, was to serve as a standard for national Pharmacopœias as regards strength of potent medicines and nomenclature. A committee was appointed to examine this, and obtain opinions upon its production from pharmaceutical societies. The principles laid down in this draft were that Latin should be employed in the Pharmacopœia, also the metric system, temperatures in the Centigrade scale, and specific gravities should be determined at 15° C., the minimum of active principles of narcotic drugs to be stated, and in chemical preparations the maximum of impurities. This gave a start to the compilation of the proposed International Pharmacopœia, and furnished a real international reason for the continuance of the Conference. The British delegates invited the Congress to meet in London. This invitation was accepted, but owing to the Turkish War the fifth Congress was not held until 1881. In several respects that meeting marked an important stage in the history of the Congress, and it is fitting to make it and subsequent meetings the subject of a second article.

#### Rectified Spirit by Wholesale.

The institution by Section 9 of the Finance Act, 1911, of a special 10% licence for the sale of any quantity of spirits of wine by wholesale druggists was accompanied by certain restrictions, one of which was the supply of spirit to "persons requiring the spirits for use for scientific purposes in any laboratory." The term "scientific purposes" possesses a latitude which might be stretched to almost indefinite limits, consequently the Board of Customs and Excise have exercised their prerogative of drawing the line and have excluded three classes of persons—viz., veterinary surgeons, for the preparation of horse and cattle medicines, etc.; confectioners, for making essences; and perfumers or hair-dressers, for the manufacture of perfumes or the preparation of hair-washes. While excluding these three classes, the authorities have extended the scope of the licence so as to include "persons in charge of hospitals, infirmaries, or other *bonâ-fide* medical institutions, for use for medicinal purposes by or under the control of duly qualified medical practitioners." To manufacturers of toilet requisites and others it may seem a little arbitrary to force them to go to the distillery or licensed spirit-dealer for their supplies of spirits of wine,

but the Act confers no authority for holders of the 10% licence to supply them. Probably the Board of Customs and Excise feel that if veterinary surgeons, confectioners, and manufacturers of toilet requisites were to be allowed to come within the definition of "persons requiring spirits of wine for scientific purposes," the intention of the framers of the Act would be so extended as to encroach upon the presumed legitimate interests of the intoxicating liquor trade. Detailed information regarding the 10% licence is given in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 240. The licence permits sales of S.V.R. in any quantity, but the lowest quantity that can be obtained under the ordinary "dealer's" licence is 2 gals. A licensed distiller cannot sell less than 9 gals. at one time unless he is permitted to hold the dealer's licence.

### Coming Events.

We have received a postcard from the Hull Association of Pharmacists announcing the "Opening of the Winter Session" at the Grosvenor Hotel on Tuesday evening, September 9, at nine o'clock. It has induced our staff poet to lament thus:

We are fresh from the links and the smell of the heather,  
And some of us still taste the salt of the sea.  
We have swapped eager tales of the wind and the weather,  
The mountains we climbed, and the daisy-dyed lea  
Where we lay, with our heart gay and light as a feather,  
Forgetting the grim editorial "We."

We are back to the grind, but the memory lingers  
Of sun on the hills and the grass kissed with dew;  
And we dreamt of the brooks and the rod in our fingers  
(Instead of a pen), of the trout that we knew  
(But we never could catch); of the sweet woodland singers  
Who thrilled us—till Hull sent that bolt from the blue.

The vision it conjures has none of the glory  
Of summer siestas, or drowsical days;  
It crashes us back to the old weary story  
Of arid discussions on N.H.I. ways;  
Of columns of speeches that smack of the gory,  
To haunt us with sorrow—and joy—and amaze.

Nevertheless, "Coming Events" will soon become a regular weekly item in our Contents. There are now 200 or more Chemists' Associations in the three Kingdoms and Principality. We invite the Secretaries of all to send us copies of their Associations' syllabuses, and to advise us by postcard a week in advance of each meeting that is to be held during the winter session.

### "Dearth of Young Chemists."

Some metropolitan and provincial newspapers appear to have learnt of the discussion which has been going on in our columns during the past few weeks, with the result that independent inquiries have been made locally, as, for example, by the "Liverpool Post," which reports its results under the above heading. The "Post" begins its article with the following remarks:

"A shortage in the supply of chemists' assistants is the latest of trade troubles. Of recent years it has become increasingly difficult for chemists to fill vacancies in their establishments, and candidates for pestle-and-mortar honours have never been so few as they are to-day. Within the last twelve months the Insurance Act has thrown a lot of extra—and in some cases unremunerative—work on chemists in the preparation of prescriptions for the working classes, and this has, of course, greatly accentuated the labour problem. Here in Liverpool we are no better off than elsewhere, to judge from the frank admissions made by local chemists to our representative yesterday morning."

Then follow statements by chemists as they have filtered through the mind of the representative. We learn that the article caused a mild sensation among the craft locally, some chemists being of opinion that such subjects should not be ventilated in the newspapers. An assistant's opinion is that shorter hours and better

salaries are required. In this connection we quote the following communication by "William Palmer, Queen Street, Maidenhead," which appeared in the "Daily Express" on September 1:

"Parents or guardians who have children should never apprentice them to pharmacy unless they have a good business to bring them into after they have gained their experience. It is a wicked thing to advise boys to come into a business without prospects, and with long hours, close application to study in spare time, and a quite inadequate salary for the careful work required. I have had twenty-nine years in this business, and am getting on, but really feel I must protest against the inveiglement of the happy boy fresh from school into a trade that will not only preclude his entering into the joy of living, but show him how his brightest hopes may decay as age creeps on."

This appeared under the heading "Chemist's Warning," but the name and address are not as such on the 1913 Register of Chemists and Druggists. The Liverpool opinion is right. "Stinking Fish" is the worst possible business cry.

### Jury Service.

Lists of persons liable to serve as jurymen in England and Wales are exposed at church and chapel doors on the first three Sundays of September. Registered pharmaceutical chemists are absolutely freed from service as jurymen, but if their names appear on the lists exhibited, and are not removed by their request, they are liable to be called for service. See the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 216.

### Brushing the Teeth.

Dr. Horace Dobell has for years been living in retirement at Parkstone Heights, Dorset, but still takes an interest in medical matters, as may be judged by the following remarks from his pen in the "British Medical Journal" of August 30:

"Will you permit one who does not pretend to any special knowledge of dentistry to ask those who do, what appears to him to be a most important question—namely, whether they are not making a serious mistake in promoting so much tooth-brushing, especially for young people, as is now the fashion? Throughout the animal kingdom it is the rule that the part of the teeth to be employed in mechanical work shall be protected by a coat of enamel, and that the part of the tooth not so employed shall be free from enamel but protected by gum. Now, although from original flaws in the enamel and from portions being removed by mechanical accidents caries does sometimes begin in the enamelled portion of the tooth. I believe it to be a general rule that it begins in the unenamelled portion—that is, the portion protected by gum. In young people the small milk teeth are easily so protected; but, as the second teeth come forward, it is important that every encouragement should be given to the larger development of gum necessary to protect them. May I suggest that brushing the teeth, which involves brushing the edges of the gums, interferes with such development, and spoils it when it has taken place by wearing it down? I think, therefore, that, for the young at least, all that is necessary or advisable is to well rinse the mouth after meals."

Dr. Dobell's name is familiar to pharmacists; indeed, this year marks the jubilee of Pancreatic Emulsion, which was devised by him (see "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Ed. VIII., p. 612). He is the originator of other preparations also, including Dobell's Aperient (P.F., p. 582), which is one of the known, admitted, and approved remedies with a possessive-case title. Dr. Dobell is a St. Bart.'s man, and took his M.R.C.S. diploma in 1849. It is a pleasure to hear once more from such a veteran.

METALLIC FILAMENT LAMPS.—It would seem probable that before any considerable length of time has elapsed electric lamps will be made with filaments of ductile molybdenum, and it is possible that the efficiency of such lamps will prove to be higher, on an equal life basis, than that of lamps with filaments of drawn tungsten wire.—*The Times*.



## A National Pharmaceutical Federation.

By Arthur E. Bailey.

**N**OW that County Pharmaceutical Committees are to be reconstituted, it is worth while considering the practicability of establishing a National Pharmaceutical Federation, which shall be representative of every such Committee in Great Britain. According to Section 33 of the National Insurance Act, 1913 (introduced by Mr. Glyn-Jones), Pharmaceutical Committees are to be elected in each county or county borough. These Committees are to receive recognition as statutory bodies, and are to be supplied with funds for administrative purposes subject to certain regulations yet to be issued. I suggest that these Committees should unite in one National Federation with the following objects:

(1) The unification of the drug tariff.

At present there are as many tariffs in the country as there are Insurance Committees, a state of things which gives rise to endless absurdities. There are cases where a chemist, situated on the borders of two counties, receives for appliances supplied by him to a patient who lives, say, next door to him, a different price from that which he receives for a patient who lives opposite to him. It ought to be possible for a National Executive to have one tariff approved by the Commissioners and adopted by every Insurance Committee in the country. This, of course, has been in the past the work of the Standing Committee; but, as a matter of principle, the Standing Committee should be elected from the Executive Council of the National Pharmaceutical Federation. Individual pharmacists would then feel that they participated to some extent in the work which that Committee does.

(2) The preparation of a National Insurance Pharmacopœia.

The production of a National Insurance Pharmacopœia may not be desirable, but it seems inevitable if present customs continue. Almost every district now has its own local formulary, and chemists on the panels of several counties have, in some instances, to make "Mist. alba" in three different ways. Doctors, too, who are on two or more panels, prescribe different "Mist. bismuthi" for the patients of different counties. All these anomalies would be done away with by the publication of a National Insurance Pharmacopœia for National Insurance work.

(3) The securing of the direct representation of Pharmacy in the House of Commons.

A Central Fund should be established, which should be used to secure the election to Parliament of one or more direct representatives of Pharmacy. What better return could be offered to Mr. Glyn-Jones than this for the principles he has established in this new amending Act? Past events have proved the value to pharmacists of a pharmaceutical member of Parliament. Cannot these Committees see to it, therefore, that Mr. Glyn-Jones goes back to Westminster at the next election, whichever party gains the majority, and that he takes with him one or more pharmaceutical colleagues?

There is other important work for such a federation to do, but the foregoing seem to be the most urgent questions which require attention, and it would be well if the new Pharmaceutical Committees could embark on this work as soon as possible after their formation. There may be many objections to the suggestions here put forward, but a conference of chemists from all parts of the country would soon find a working basis for these and other questions.

The following suggestions for the formation of this Federation are put forward only as broad principles, and Scotland is not referred to, because customs and conditions there are better understood by a Scot than by a mere Southron. But the principles here outlined for England and Wales are also applicable to Scotland, and a National Federation cannot be complete without the union of the three countries.

In England and Wales there are fifty-three counties, each having, presumably, its County Insurance Committee. There should, therefore, be fifty-three Pharmaceutical Committees in the whole country. Now, if only the Chairmen and secretaries of these Committees were to meet as a National Executive, this would produce the unwieldy number of 106 members, and so some inter-

mediate method would seem to be necessary. Let us, then, divide the country into nine branches, each branch



representing from four to seven counties according to size and position. In this way the following branches would be produced:

**NORTHERN**, comprising Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Lancashire, Yorkshire.

**NORTH WALES**, comprising Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery.

**SOUTH WALES**, comprising Cardigan, Radnor, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecknock, Glamorgan.

**WEST CENTRAL**, comprising Cheshire, Hereford, Shropshire, Stafford, Worcester, Monmouth, Gloucester.

**EAST CENTRAL**, comprising Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Rutland, Warwick, Northampton.

**EASTERN**, comprising Norfolk, Huntingdon, Bedford, Cambridge, Suffolk.

**WESTERN**, comprising Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset.

**SOUTHERN**, comprising Oxford, Buckingham, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire.

**SOUTH-EASTERN**, comprising Hertford, Essex, Middlesex, London, Surrey, Kent, Sussex.

Each county Committee would send its chairman and secretary to form the Executive Committee of each branch, which would thus number from eight to fourteen members. Each branch in turn would send its chairman and secretary to form the National Executive Council, which would thus have eighteen members. This Council would meet monthly in London, and its paid secretary would keep each county secretary informed of the progress of the work undertaken by the Council. Each branch would defray any expenses incurred by its members in attending meetings or in other ways.

Since the County Pharmaceutical Committees represent individual pharmacists, it naturally follows that the Executive Council of a National Federation of those Committees would represent every individual pharmacist in the country. It does not, therefore, require a very wide stretch of the imagination to realise how much could be accomplished by such an organisation, in addition to the points already dealt with; but this is not the time to go into these details, for the object of these remarks is to provoke discussion on the subject, as "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety." At the same time decisive action should be taken by each county secretary immediately on the constitution of the Statutory Pharmaceutical Committees if a National Pharmaceutical Federation is ever to be anything more than a beautiful dream.

## MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

### "Pill ten Kate Hoedenmakeri."

This is the title given to the following pill:

Aspirini	...	...	...	10	grams
Acidi arseniosi	...	...	...	0.01	gram
Amyli q.s., ut fiant c. aqua destill. pil. M.c.					

Ne conspergas.

So the "B.M.J. Epitome" (1913, II., 27) says, adding, on Damark's authority, that in febrile phthisis two pills are given three times a day, the dose being increased every other day by one pill, until twenty-five pills are taken in one day. We presume the prescription is for 100 pills.

### "Mist. Guaiacol Chlor-iodide."

This is the name of a new compound which, according to Mr. John Maberly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ("Lancet," II., 1913, p. 285), has many uses as an internal medicament. After giving particulars of a number of cases, he sums up as follows:

1. That mistura guaiacol chlor-iodide controls and relieves asthma and the dyspnoea of emphysema in a rapid and satisfactory manner.

2. That it has the peculiar property of being eliminated as a powerful local antiseptic at the uterus, where it acts as a curative agent in chronic and acute septic conditions.

3. That it acts as a lung stimulant and antiseptic in many forms of chronic bronchitis.

4. That its value in the medical treatment of early and incipient phthisis, and also in some of the chronic forms, especially those in which the temperature is usually normal, requires further working out, and at the same time is of a promising character.

Mist. guaiacol chlor-iodide is administered in doses of ʒij. in distilled water every six hours. "The Lancet" appends to the paper the following note as to the remedy:

A specimen of the compound was obtained from Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of Coleman Street, London, and examined in "The Lancet" laboratory. It proved to be a light brown syrupy fluid smelling strongly of guaiacol. Evidence of the presence of alcohol and sugar was obtained. On saponification with an alkali, and subsequently evaporating the mixture to dryness and igniting to a clean ash, both iodide and chloride were found in the residue. The amount of iodine extracted by chloroform was small, and did not exceed 0.05 gram per 100 grams of fluid examined. There was no indication of the iodine or chlorine being present in the free state.

## VETERINARY NOTES.

By a M.R.C.V.S.

### Goats' Feet

are as subject to diseases as sheep's, therefore require the same attention; they contract foot-rot and other diseases peculiar to the foot, just the same as sheep, and are more commonly affected than one would imagine. In foot-rot treat as for sheep by removing all diseased horn, etc., and keep on dry soil. Occasionally, when the animal is housed for a time, the toes grow too long, and it is necessary to dress them to their usual size, otherwise disease and malformation results. When practicable, the feet should be examined at least once a week.

### Tapeworms in Sheep.

THE TAPEWORMS OF THE SHEEP differ from those of the dog by the absence of hooks on the head, and their cystic stage and where they live not being known. Several forms infest the sheep, but the most commonly found is the *Tania expansa*—a very appropriate term, as it often measures over 20 yards in length. The segments are short, thin, and very broad, transparent, etc., and contain two genital pores on the margin; they are expelled in great numbers and grow very rapidly. Symptoms are similar to those seen in all other worm-affected animals—viz., intense and voracious appetite, loss of condition, hard and brittle skin when the wool is turned up, paleness of eyes and visible mucous mem-

branes, followed by diarrhoea and death. The worms may be seen being expelled and lying on the pastures, but not on all occasions. This disease requires immediate treatment and prevention. Give any one of the following drugs daily for a few days in the doses mentioned:

Kousso ʒij. in oil after a night's fasting.

Puly. arecæ ʒj.

Antim. tart. gr. xx-xxx.

Hydrarg. subchlor. gr. xx-xxx.

Sodii chloridi q.s.

The above course is followed by a draught of

Ol. tereb. ... ʒj.-ʒiv.

Ol. lini ad ... ʒiv.—M.

For prevention, remove all stock, if possible, to fresh pastures, scatter quicklime or plough down the affected pastures, keep off all stray dogs, and gather and cremate all worms found. Unfortunately, an outbreak can occur at any season or time of year, therefore it is advisable to prevent future outbreaks by removing the stock and freely scattering quicklime, as the eggs lie dormant for a long time and are supposed to develop even on the grass. By contact with quicklime they lose all vitality.

## AN OPTICAL EXTERIOR.

THE exterior of the pharmacy of Mr. J. M. Skilbeck, chemist-optician, 158 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, as our illustration shows, is one big "ad." of the optical side of his business. Mr. Skilbeck, after passing the Minor examination, specialised in optics, taking the Spectacle-makers' Company's examinations in 1905 and 1906. He then started in business, and his pharmacy is evidence of that forcefulness of character which has made him President of the local Chemists' Association.



ONE OF THE SIDE-SHOWS at a bazaar near Glasgow, recently, was an Aunt Sally, and the special inducement to competitors, who had to pay a penny a shot, was the offer for the winner of a prize "valued at a guinea." Competition for the guinea's worth was very keen, and a number of active young gentlemen spent several shillings apiece in an endeavour to run up a higher total of hits than anybody else. The ultimate winner was one gilded youth who had dissipated fully five shillings on the enterprise; but, as he explained proudly to his envious rivals previous to the prize-giving, "I have a clear profit of sixteen shillings." Immediately afterwards the prizes were presented, and to the intense delight of the assembled crowd he was gravely handed a small box of a famous make of pills known the world over as "Worth a Guinea a Box."—*Glasgow Evening News*.



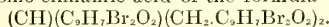
## New Remedies.

**Aleudrin** is a new hypnotic. It is the carbaminic-acid ester of dichlorisopropyl alcohol. It forms colourless crystals melting at 82°, soluble in most organic solvents and to the extent of 2 per cent. in water containing glycerin.

**Atropine-sulphonic Acid.**—This new atropine compound is an internal ester of the formula  $C_{17}H_{23}N_2O_6$ . It forms colourless prisms melting at 238° to 239°. It is freely soluble in hot water or in cold dilute ammonia or acids, but is insoluble in the usual organic solvents.

**Anæsthetic Menthol Derivative.**—The glycooll ester of menthol has been found to possess excellent properties as a local anæsthetic. It can be prepared by mixing 20 parts of dry glycooll with 70 parts of melted menthol and passing a current of dry hydrochloric-acid gas through the mixture. Excess of menthol is distilled off in a vacuum, and the reaction product is recrystallised from hot water. It then forms white crystals, which are soluble to the extent of 4 per cent. in cold water.

**Glykobrom** is an organic preparation of bromine, recommended where bromides are indicated. It is the glyceride of bromo-cinnamic acid of the formula



It forms a white amorphous powder melting at 66° to 68°. It contains about 50 per cent. of bromine, and is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.

**Istizin** is especially recommended in cases of chronic obstipation. It is a dioxanthraquinone, prepared by melting anthraquinone-disulphonate with lime. It forms an orange-yellow powder melting at 190° to 192°. It is not very soluble in water, but dissolves well in dilute acetic acid.

## NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Bryant, V. S. *Laboratory Text-book of Chemistry*. Part I. 4to. 4s. net. (Churchill.)

Gildemeister, E. *Die Atherischen Ole*. Vol. II. 9×6. Pp. xviii+713. (Leipzig: Schimmel & Co.) [This is the second volume of the revised edition of Gildemeister and Hoffmann's well-known work. It is devoted solely to consideration of the plants which yield essential oils, and to exhaustive study of these oils. The whole volume, except the first two and a-half pages of the text, is thus devoted to embryophytes, which are arranged according to families. The most striking chapters, as regards numbers of subjects or the importance of the aromatic products dealt with, are Pinaceæ, Gramineæ, Lauraceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Santalaceæ, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, and Rutaceæ. Numerous maps and other plates are included in the volume.]

Mellor, J. W. *A Treatise on Qualitative Inorganic Analysis, with Special Reference to the Analysis of Clays, Silicates, and Related Minerals, being Volume I. of a Treatise on the Ceramic Industries*. Pp. xxxi+778. 30s. net. (Griffin.) [The processes described in the book are those at present used in the Testing Department of the County Pottery Laboratory, Staffordshire, for the analysis of clays, bricks, and related materials, as well as glazes, enamels, colouring materials, and newer special refractories. Part I. is concerned with general analytical processes, and Part II. discusses the analysis of a typical simple silicate, the more complex silicates being dealt with in Part III. Part IV. shows the modifications required when some of the more difficult or rarer elements are present. The last part (V.) treats of the methods employed when acidic elements are to be determined, and concludes with a chapter on "rational" analyses of clays. The appendix contains some useful tables and a good bibliography.]

Pireau, M. *Massage Manual*. 7½×5. Pp. 166. 2s. 6d. net. (Scientific Press.)

Pitman's *Specialised Correspondence*. (Chemical Trade.) 6½×4. Pp. 48; paper covers. 6d. net. (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.) [This little book is intended for the shorthand writer and typist entering the chemical trade, and contains a useful collection of letters, market reports, etc., culled from actual business life. The letters are intended to be used for dictation practice, so that the shorthand-typist may become familiar with the technical terms of the trade.]

## TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., September 4.

A MUCH quieter feeling is evident this week, so far as drugs and chemicals are concerned, and last week's improvement has not been maintained, judging by dealers' complaints. The price-movements, which have been few, include a further advance in cream of tartar, tartaric and citric acids. Copper sulphate is dearer, while ammonia sulphate, benzols, and antimony are firmer. Among fine chemicals, morphine and codeine are cheaper. Santonin is very firm and expected to advance. Opium is the turn easier, buyers waiting developments. Iodides are firm at last week's advance. Other changes include a lower market for shellac, balsam peru, and lemon oil. Quinine is firm but quiet. Castor oil steady, and turpentine dearer on the week. English saltpetre is 1s. lower. Canary-seed is easier, and coriander higher. The following are the principal changes of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower.
Cardamoms	Ammonia sulphate	Canary-seed	Balsam peru
Citric acid	Antimony	Cocoa-butter	Codeine
Copper	Benzols	Honey (Jam.)	Lemon oil
Coriander-seed	Cassia fistula	Ipecacuanha	Menthol
Cream of tartar	Sarsaparilla	(Matto Grosso)	(c.i.f.)
Peppermint oil	(Grey Jam.)	Kola	Morphine
(H.G.H.)		Opium	Saltpetre
Senna (Tinn.)		Sarsaparilla	(Eng.)
Tartaric acid		(Native-Jam.)	Shellac

### Cablegram.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Business in drugs is dull. Opium is easy at 5.70c. per lb. for druggists'. Peppermint oil in tins is quoted at \$3.30 per lb. Iodides have advanced by 35c. Copaiba is easy at 44c. Balsam Canada is quoted \$10. Hydrastis (golden seal) is steady at \$4.15. Cascara sagrada is quiet at 7½c., and podophyllum-root steady at 6½c. per lb.

### London Markets.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Fair arrivals have taken place, and sellers of "Red Ship" brand offer at 6s. 11d. on the spot, and 6s. 3d. c.i.f. to arrive.

ANISEED.—There is very little business doing in this article, but quotations are unchanged at 25s. 6d. per cwt. for Russian and 35s. for good Spanish.

ARAROA.—The *Tamar* has brought 32 packages from Bahia.

ASALETIDA.—It is expected that between 300 and 400 packages, mostly new import, will be offered at the drug-auctions a fortnight hence.

BALSAM PERU.—More numerous offers have been made on the Hamburg market, occasioned by larger shipments there, but the demand is slow and does not show a proportionate increase. Lower prices have accordingly been quoted. In the London auction six cases of thinnish from Acajutla, transhipped at Hamburg, were sold at 6s. 9d. (one lot 6s. 10d.) per lb. without reserve, being cheaper.

BERGAMOT OIL.—A Catania report dated August 28 states that the market for prompt shipment is but little

changed, the export demand being quiet. As regards new crop, sellers are beginning to appear, but buyers are not inclined to pay the prices asked.

**CAMPOR (REFINED).**—Sales of Japanese 2½-lb. slabs for December-January shipment have been made at 1s. 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. In auction 10 cases Japanese ¼-oz. tablets were limited at 1s. 6½d.

**CANARY-SEED.**—The market is easier; fair Turkish has been sold at 96s. per qr. on the spot, and is offering for shipment at 90s., c.i.f. terms, for September-October steamer. Good Morocco has been sold at 100s. Ordinary to fine Spanish is quoted 102s. 6d. to 115s. per qr.

**CARAWAY-SEED** is steady at 27s. 6d. per cwt. for good Dutch on the spot.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Business has been done on the spot at 39s. per cwt., and 40s. is also said to have been paid; to arrive 34s. c.i.f. is quoted.

**CASSIA LIGNEA.**—At auction 130 cases fair selected were bought in at 46s. per cwt.

**CASTOR OIL.**—English make is steady at 30l. 10s. per ton, in barrels, for pure cold-drawn pharmaceutical quality for prompt delivery; first pressing is quoted 28l., delivered free on wharf London; oil in tins and cases, 50s. per ton extra. Belgian is steady, first pressing offering at 28l. 10s. per ton for prompt delivery ex wharf London. In Liverpool, good seconds Calcutta is firm at 33½d. per lb. spot.

**CHAMOMILES.**—Dealers are still without offers of new crop for the moment, the situation being as last week. The last business was at 87s. 6d. for new; on the spot 75s. to 76s. has been paid for old.

**CINCHONA.**—The exports from Java to Europe during August were 1,909,500 Amst. lb., against 2,106,000 A. lb. last year and 1,728,000 A. lb. in 1911. During the first eight months of the year the shipments were 11,103,500 A. lb., against 9,955,000 A. lb. in 1912 and 10,533,000 A. lb. in 1911.

**CITRIC ACID** shows a further advance, the closing quotations being from 1s. 11½d. to 2s. It is stated that the Camera Agrumaria are unable to offer any more citrate of lime until January.

**CLOVES.**—At auction 15 bales Zanzibar sold without reserve at 7½d. for dull. Privately, spot demand is quiet, the nominal value being 8½d. for fair. Arrival market is weak, sellers of August shipment quoting 5½d. c.i.f. d.w.

The exports from Zanzibar during the years 1910-12 have been as follows:

To—	1910. Cwts.	1911. Cwts.	1912. Cwts.
United Kingdom ...	5,052	23,939	16,361
France ...	1,683	3,069	1,845
British India ...	59,106	76,070	56,735
Netherlands ...	15,053	938	—
Germany ...	19,440	36,014	32,104
Austria-Hungary ...	629	2,453	2,048
Italy ...	1,005	2,813	1,156
United States ...	9,787	31,436	23,005
Other countries ...	2,380	4,173	2,924
Total ...	114,135	180,905	136,178

The values in 1912 were 342,173l., against 436,991l. in 1911 and 253,470l. in 1910.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—Further particulars of the Amsterdam auction held last week show that out of 96,105 kilos. offered, representing total alkaloids of 1,495 kilos., 93,935 kilos. (or 1,403 kilos. total alkaloids) sold at from 3 to 35½ cents per kilo., the average unit being 18.14 cents, as against 22.13 cents at the previous auction. At the next auction it is intimated that smaller supplies will be offered. A lot of 232 bags fair ground Java was bought in at 6d. per lb. at the London auction, and two bales of common brownish thin part matted Ceylon Truxillo were bought in at 4d. The exports of coca from Java to Europe during August 1913 amounted to 1,189 packages, against 1,700 packages in 1912.

**COCOA-BUTTER.**—At Amsterdam 83 tons Van Houten's A quality sold at 82.57c., against 84.23c. at the previous auction; also 152 tons B sold at 76.66c., against 76.44c., and 54½ tons Blooker at 76.75c.

**CODEINE.**—The makers announce a reduction of 7d. per oz. as from September 1, the pure crystals being now 11s. 11d. per oz. for 175-oz. contracts; small lots for prompt delivery are quoted 12s. 7d., and contracts of 70 oz. for delivery within six months 12s. 2d. per oz. net, with reduction clause.

**COPAIBA.**—The exports from Maracaibo show constantly increasing figures, amounting to 113,748 kilos., valued at 228,565 bols., in 1912, as compared with 87,280 kilos., valued at 202,811 bols., in 1911, and 69,497 kilos. in 1910.

**COPPER SULPHATE** has advanced to 23l. 5s. per ton for the usual Liverpool brands for prompt delivery, and to 23l. 10s. to 23l. 15s. for January-March.

**CORIANDER-SEED** is dearer. Good Morocco has been sold at 20s. per cwt., and 20s. 6d. is now asked. New-crop Russian is quoted 20s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—Very firm with a rise of 1s. per cwt. to-day, the quotations being 95s. for 99 to 100 per cent., 94s. for 98 per cent., and 92s. for 95 per cent. powder.

**CUMIN-SEED** is neglected. Morocco is quoted 27s. to 30s. and Malta 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

**FENUGREEK-SEED** is slow of sale at 10s. 9d. to 11s. per cwt. for Morocco.

**GINGER.**—At auction 169 bags were bought in at 28s. for small plump washed Cochín, and at 31s. for fair bright brown Calicut.

**IODIDES** remain firm at last week's advance, the makers reporting a good demand at the quoted prices.

The exports from Japan during the six months ending June were as follows:

	1911. Kin	1912. Kin	1913. Kin
Crude iodine ...	7,839	8,313	7,857
Potassium iodide ...	25,846	32,824	30,583

The exports of crude iodine during June were 1,500 kin and potassium iodide 1,896 kin.

**LEMON OIL** is still tending easier, dealers reporting the demand as extremely small, as is usual on a falling market. Sellers of good brands quote 15s. on the spot. For prompt shipment from 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted, and 11s. 2d. c.i.f. for new crop for November-December shipment.

A Catania report dated August 28 states that the export demand for prompt shipment continues to be rather limited, with a further reduction in price; the market is still unsettled. As regards new crop, buyers abroad are very reserved, looking for a decline in prices, but producers are still keeping to their limits.

**LINSEED** is quiet at 54s. to 57s. 6d. per qr. for good to fine quality.

**MANNA.**—The prices for new crop are as follows: Best selected flake, 460s. per cwt.; ordinary picked, in 30-kilo. cases, 350s.; debris, in 60-kilo. cases, 270s.; and gerace, in 100-kilo. cases, 195s. per cwt., f.o.b. Palermo.

**MORPHINE.**—The makers, in their September prices-current, announce a reduction of 6d. per oz., making the price of hydrochloride powder 8s. 9d. per oz. net, and cubes 8s. 11d. net. The other salts are as follow: Acetate, 8s. 9d.; diacetyl, 11s. 11d.; diacetyl-hydrochlor., 11s. 5d.; sulphate 8s. 9d., crystals ditto 8s. 11d.; tartrate, 10s. 11d.; pure crystals, 11s. 1d.; precip., 10s. 11d., all per oz. net cash, no reduction clause. From second-hands, hydrochloride powder is quoted 8s. 6d. per oz.

**OLIVE OIL.**—The Acting British Consul-General at Smyrna reports, under date of August 2, that the olive-trees in that district are in splendid condition and a big crop is expected both on the mainland and the islands, although it is too early to give any reliable estimate. The prospects of the Mitylene crop appear to be exceptionally good; in that island there are 10,000 tons remaining over from the old crop and the available quantity for next year will be a large one. Stocks in Smyrna are small and inferior in quality and will be consumed locally. There is no export business being done at present as local consumers are paying much higher prices than foreign markets can offer.

**OPRUM.**—The demand in primary markets has now fallen off, buyers preferring to wait further developments.



Prices are, if anything, the turn easier in Turkey, and 14s. per lb. c.i.f. would buy 11-per-cent. quality. Persian opium is still firmly held at between 21s. and 22s. 6d. on the spot, but the bulk of the supplies is held off the market; business has been done at 20s. for 9-per-cent. With the restricted output of Indian opium it is anticipated that the demand for Persian will be increased.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on August 22 that the sales this week amount to 109 cases of new assorted qualities at from 12s. to 15s. per lb. as to strength, quality, and selection conditions. At the beginning of the week 11-per-cent. mixed goods could be procured at 13s. 8d., but as soon as several buyers came forward the position strengthened, and to-day it is doubtful whether 14s. will be accepted for a similar percentage of morphine strength. Local speculators have also commenced buying, which fact has given some courage to holders, who at the present figures are losing from 5l. to 10l. per case, and hope now that speculation will advance figures, to recoup part of their loss. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 2,493 cases, against 1,136 at same date last year, and in Constantinople to 1,235 cases, against 1,029 cases at the same date of last year.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of Reuter's states that a telegram from Urga reports that the Mongolian Government has granted a British syndicate permission to import and trade in opium. [The foregoing telegram is puzzling and somewhat inexplicable in view of the attitude of China on the opium question. The opinion is that Mongolia, enjoying autonomy under the ægis of Russia, is making her own arrangements as regards an opium monopoly.]

Since the above telegram was published the St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Times" has been investigating the matter, and states that: "Recently M. Miller, the Russian Diplomatic Agent at Urga, informed his Government that a Frenchman from Kharbin, acting on behalf of a syndicate, had made a proposal to Mongolia to pay it 1,000,000 roubles (100,000l.) yearly for the privilege of importing opium. Official news has now been received that this offer has been accepted, and that the syndicate is English. M. Miller pointed out that there is a double danger in the project—first for Mongolia, secondly for Russia, as a certain amount of contraband opium is likely to find its way across the Russian frontier from Mongolia. But the Mongolian Government replied that these dangers, though interesting, are not nearly so impressive as the million roubles yearly; also that the opium would not be for consumption by Mongols. Presumably this means that the opium is designed for Chinese living in Mongolia, but no further details are known, and inquiry is being made into this mystery. The intention appears to be to introduce into Mongolia by way of China Indian opium, the owners of which are at present anxious to get rid of the large stocks shipped to China. This enterprising attempt to supply the Mongol with possibly the only vice which he is not already credited with possessing is not likely to meet with much sympathy, but evidence of the English character of the syndicate should be awaited."

**ORANGE OIL.**—A Catania report dated August 28 states that oil for prompt shipment is inquired for, and prices are easier; the new crop is also slightly easier. *Bitter* for prompt shipment is cleared, and the new crop is unchanged.

**OTTO OF ROSE.**—For the new Bulgarian crop it is expected that the price will open at about 57s. 6d. per English oz., but the figure is somewhat indefinite yet.

**PEPPER.**—At auction 175 bags Ceylon sold steadily, comprising fine at 6d., good 5½d. to 5¾d., fair 5¼d. to 5¾d., and small 4½d.; private market is dull at 5¾d. for fair Singapore, and at 4¾d. for September-November shipment. *White* pepper at auction was bought in; privately, fair Singapore is quoted 9½d. and fair Muntok 9¾d.; sellers of Singapore for September-October shipment quote 8½d. c.i.f.

**PEPPERMINT OIL.**—Further business has been done in American H.G.H. at 16s., London terms, but at the close sellers ask 16s. 6d., and for the best brands of tin oil 14s. 9d. net is quoted from second-hands, new crop offering to arrive at 14s. 6d. to 14s. 10d. net. *Todd's* crystal white is 15s. 9d. net to arrive. Japanese is still quoted at 6s. 4d. for Kobayashi on spot, and at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. c.i.f. according to position. In auction three cases Suzuki were bought in at 6s. 3d.

**PIMENTO.**—Slow of sale, 158 bags at auction being bought at 2¼d. per lb.; privately, sellers of September-October quote 18s. 3d. c.i.f.

**QUININE** remains firm but quiet, with second-hand sellers of the usual brands of German sulphate at 11¼d. per oz.

At the auction of quinine held by the Amsterdam factory on August 29, 1,417½ kilos. (50,000 oz.) Ed. II. or B.P. were offered and sold at an average price of fl.18.50½ per kilo. The next auction will be held on September 19, when a similar quantity will be offered.

The landings in London during August were 14,992 oz., and the deliveries 213,424 oz., leaving on August 31 a stock of 3,380,128 oz., against 3,975,504 oz. in 1912.

**ROSIN.**—There is a new "pool" combination in Savannah and Jacksonville, controlling probably 200,000 barrels of all grades, and it is impossible to predict values for the balance of this season's production unless the trade should have to secure larger requirements than usual and are forced to purchase at much higher prices than present quotations. On the spot the price of common strained is 10s. 6d. ex wharf.

**SALTPETRE.**—The price of English has been reduced 1l. per ton to the home trade, the quotation for granulated or crystals for re-sale being 29s. per barrel, and 28s. in 2½-cwt. casks, delivered free London or wharf. If payment is made within seven days an allowance of 6d. per cwt. is given, and if the quantity taken is 5 cwt. and upwards, a further 6d. per cwt. is allowed. Powdered is 2s. more at 31s. to 30s. respectively. German prices are unaltered.

**SANTONIN** is very firm, and a further advance has practically been decided on by the syndicated makers. The present quotation for small lots is 107s. per lb. net, and second-hands would possibly sell at 102s.

**SENEGA.**—Sellers on the spot quote 3s. net, and to arrive 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. c.i.f., according to quantity.

**SHELLAC** is lower, the spot quotation for fair TN Orange being 100s. and free AC Garnet 91s. Sellers of TN for October-December shipment quote 104s., and AC Garnet same shipment at 97s. c.i.f. Futures have been quiet and lower, the sales including October 103s. to 101s., December 105s. to 102s., and March 107s. to 105s. 6d.

**SQUILL.**—New crop is now obtainable at from 20s. to 25s., the higher price being for good white firsts.

**TARTARIC ACID** is dearer, English makers quoting 1s. 1¼d., and foreign is offered at 1s. 0¾d. per lb.

**TURPENTINE** is dearer, American closing at 30s. 4½d. on spot.

**WAX, JAPANESE**, is steady, with sales of September-October shipment at 41s. 9d. per cwt. c.i.f. In auction five cases sold at 45s., being steady.

## London Drug-auctions.

Commercial Sale Rooms,  
Mincing Lane, E.C., September 4.

Only first-hand goods were offered to-day, but, this being the chief holiday month, slow bidding was the rule, and the bulk of the stuff was bought in. Cape aloes partly sold at steady rates. Balsam peru was forced off at a substantial decline; balsam tolu is again held for higher rates. Buchu entirely neglected, as was benzoin. Cardamoms improved fully 2d. to 3d., and for cassia fistula a slight advance was paid. Gamboge was about steady, while a large supply of Jamaica honey was taken at slightly easier to occasionally steady rates. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha tended easier, the top price of the previous sale not being touched for native picked. Kola is ¼d. cheaper, and in fair demand. Mogador orris is arriving, and should be obtainable at easier rates. Rhubarb quiet, but steady where sold. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was 1d. dearer, being scarce, but native Jamaica was the turn in buyers' favour, and is fairly plentiful. New Tinnevely senna met with active competition at an average advance of from ¼d. to ½d. per lb. East African beeswax was very firm, other descriptions being neglected. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Ajowan-seed.....	8	0	Belladonna-root ...	12	0
Aloes—			Benzoin—		
Cape .....	79	40	Saigon .....	6	0
Ambergris ... (tins)	2	0	Siam .....	12	0
Bael-fruit .....	2	0	Sumatra.....	88	3
Balsam peru .....	6	6	Buchu.....	19	0
Balsam tolu .....	2	0	Calumba .....	152	32
Bay oil .....	2	0	Camphor (Jap. ref.)	10	0

Offered	Sold	Offered	Sold
Cannabis indica ...	5 ... 0	Orange-peel	
Cardamoms & seed 104 ...	81	(Curacao) 2 ...	0
Cassia fistula ...	9 ... 9	Orris (Mog.).....	49 ... 0
Castorurn.....(pcl.)	1 ... 1	Papain .....	2 ... 0
Coca-leaves .....	234 ... 0	Peppermint oil.....	3 ... 0
Cubebs .....	15 ... 0	Podophyllum-root ..	2 ... 0
Cuttlefish-bone ...	40 ... 0	Rhatany .....	3 ... 0
Dragon's-blood ...	8 ... 0	Rhubarb (China)...	32 ... 4
Elemi .....	6 ... 6	Rose-petals (Fr)...	1 ... 0
Ergot .....	6 ... 0	Sarsaparilla—	
Eucalyptus oil(dms.)	10 ... 0	Grey Jam.....	3 ... 3
Fennel-seed .....	113 ... 0	Lima-Jam. ....	2 ... 0
Gamboge .....	17 ... 0	Mexican .....	15 ... 0
Gum acacia .....	31 ... 1	Native Jam. ....	18 ... 18
Hellebore-root.....	2 ... 0	Seedlac .....	50 ... 0
Hemlock-bark .....	18 ... 0	Senna and pods—	
Honey—		Alexandrian.....	50 ... 0
Hayti .....	32 ... 32	Timnevelly .....	151 ... 151
Jamaica .....	302 ... 238	Squill .....	13 ... 0
San Domingo .....	22 ... 22	Sticklac .....	25 ... 0
Ipecacuanha—		Tamarinds—	
Cartagena.....	3 ... 0	West Indian ...	74 ... 0
Matto Grosso ...	23 ... 7	Turmeric .....	203 ... 30
Kamala .....	1 ... 0	Wax (Bees)—	
Kola .....	22 ... 22	East African ...	16 ... 12
Lemon oil.....(cs.)	2 ... 0	East Indian .....	21 ... 0
Lime-juice...(pns.)	19 ... 0	Egyptian .....	4 ... 0
Lime oil.....	1 ... 0	Jamaica .....	15 ... 2
Marking nuts .....	2 ... 0	Mombasa .....	1 ... 0
Menthol.....	4 ... 4	Morocco.....	50 ... 0
Myrrh.....	5 ... 0	Spanish .....	27 ... 0
Olibanum .....	10 ... 0	Wax veg. (Jap.) ..	20 ... 5

ALMOND-KERNELS.—Four cases fair quality sold at 53s. per cwt.

ALOES.—Cape was slow to sell, a fair proportion being soft to softish. The prices paid were steady to rather firmer, considering the quality. For fair Mossel Bay firsts, part slightly softish and drossy, 41s. to 42s. was paid. Dullish and soft fair seconds sold at 36s. to 37s. 6d., ordinary dullish and slightly soft 34s. to 34s. 6d., and sweepings 30s. per cwt. Four cases sold without reserve at 32s. to 33s. 6d. for ordinary dull drossy.

BALSAM TOLU.—Two cases of fair, part slightly drossy were held at 4s. 6d. per lb., which is also the price asked privately.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Twelve bags fair (0.515 per cent. Parry) were held at 35s. per cwt.

BENZOIN.—Dull of sale. Twelve cases Siam were limited at 32l. per cwt. for clean small to medium mostly free almonds of fair flavour, 27l. for brown blocky siftings, and 20l. for blocky dust. For fair almondy Sumatra seconds with false packed sides 7l. was wanted. Three cases of thirds sold without reserve at 95s. per cwt. The *Kaga Maru* has brought 75 cases from Singapore.

BUCHU.—Neglected. No good clean round green offered. The limits for ordinary stalky yellowish round were from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d., and for slightly yellowish and stalky to fair greenish stalky 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. was wanted. Bronzy longs with chopped stems were held at 5s., and very stalky bronzy ovals at from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—A parcel of 32 bags small to bold sea-damaged and wormy sorts sold without reserve at from 9s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—The small supply offered was well competed for, the average advance being from fully 2d. to 3d. per lb., the following rates being paid: Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold fine pale, 5s. 9d.; ditto yellowish pale, 5s. 1d.; good bold fine pale, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; small and medium fine pale, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.; tiny pale, 4s.; medium and bold brown, 4s. 3d.; bold splits, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.; small splits, 3s. 11d. to 4s. Seeds, partly split, 3s. 6d. Eighteen cases of small to medium-size brown Ceylon-Mysore sold at from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. per lb., and for seed a bid of 4s. is to be submitted.

The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to August 11, 1913, were 274,235 lb., against 246,739 lb. and 426,529 lb. for the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911. The chief destinations this year have been (the 1912 figures being in parentheses): U.K. 113,361 lb. (108,744 lb.), U.S.A. 47,589 lb. (21,670 lb.), Germany 50,219 lb. (61,178 lb.), and India 25,282 lb. (29,443 lb.).

CASSIA FISTULA.—A lot of nine bags fair Dominican pod sold at 15s. 6d., being rather firmer than the previous auction.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Twelve cases have arrived from Singapore per *Kaga Maru*. In auction five cases Singapore cakes of middling colour were limited at 7l. 10s. Two cases fair dullish lump were held at 7l., and ordinary bag-shaped lump at 6l. 5s. per cwt.

ELEMI.—Six cases of common dull yellowish sold cheaply without reserve at from 10s. to 16s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Four bags fair sound Russian were limited at 2s. 7d. per lb.

GAMBOGE.—Quiet. Six cases of good clean Siam pipe of mostly bright orange fracture were limited at 13l. per cwt. A further 11 packages very blocky unsorted and mixed Siam were bought in.

HONEY.—Jamaica was in good demand at rather easier to occasionally steady rates, the following prices being paid: Good to fine clear amber liquid in barrels, 37s. to 40s.; fair to good reddish liquid, 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; ordinary brown liquid, 30s. to 31s.; dark brown liquid and setting, 28s. to 30s. 6d. *Set*, fair pale, 35s.; pale sugary, 33s. to 34s.; ordinary dark brown, 29s. to 31s. per cwt. Of San Domingo, 22 casks sold at from 29s. 6d. to 30s. for ordinary brown liquid, at 32s. to 33s. 6d. for fair ditto, and 34s. 6d. for set. Of Hayti, 32 barrels sold at from 30s. 6d. to 34s. for brown to fair clear amber liquid.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso was the turn easier, nobody being inclined to pay 9s. for good bright stout native-picked root, the highest bid being 8s. 8d. Two bales of fair bright partly native-picked sold at 8s. 6d., and for four bales of sea-damaged from 7s. 10d. to 8s. was paid. In another interest, a bale of rather ordinary dull sold at 8s. 6d., subject to owners' approval. Of Cartagena, three bags offered and were held at 8s. 6d. for ordinary stemmy to fair average. No Minas or Johore offered. The arrivals include ten packages Minas from Bahia, and six packages *via* Panama.

KOLA.—Easier. Twelve bags, mostly fair bright dried West Indian halves, sold at 4½d. per lb., and a further ten bags of fair bright, partly sea-damaged to inferior wormy, also went at 4½d.

MENTHOL.—Four cases Kobayashi crystals sold without reserve at from 19s. 11d. to 20s. per lb. (one lot). Privately, holders have been asking 20s. 9d. for Kobayashi on spot. The *Persia* has brought 85 cases menthol and 90 cases peppermint oil *via* Marseilles, also also 20 cases menthol and 10 cases oil *in tr.* Business has been done in Kobayashi-Suzuki crystals for January-March shipment at 13s. 3½d. to 13s. per lb. c.i.f.

The exports from Japan during June were 3,870 kin, valued at 56,411 yen, and for the six months (January-June) the figures are:

	1911	1912	1913
Kin ...	56,906	74,101	121,290
Yen ...	409,373	791,398	1,691,123

The peppermint-oil exports during June were 2,309 kin, valued at 8,095 yen, and for the six months they were as follows:

	1911	1912	1913
Kin ...	76,349	97,038	164,065
Yen ...	255,672	349,504	644,817

ORRIS.—A lot of 49 bags Mogador was held at from 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary part leanish to fair plump.

PAPAIN.—For two cases fair palish Ceylon crumbs 8s. per lb. was wanted.

RHUBARB.—Quiet. Four cases small round horny High-dried with three-quarters fair fracture sold at 11d. per lb., being steady. Bold round heavy orange-coated Shensi with three-quarters very good pinky fracture was held at 4s. 9d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica, of which three bales only offered, was 1d. dearer fair beardy selling at 1s. 10d., and rather coarse at 1s. 9d. Of Native-Jamaica 14 bales sold at barely steady rates, including 9d. for good red press-packed, and from 7d. to 8d. for ordinary



dull yellowish-red mixed to fair red, mostly press-packed; 15 bales Mexican were bought in at 10*d*.

**SENNA.**—The further supplies of new crop Tinnevely leaf were of rather better quality than the previous offerings, but still leave much to be desired, the bulk being insect-stained. Competition was keen and prices were from fully  $\frac{1}{4}$ *d*. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. per lb. dearer, pods being full up. The rates paid were as follows: Fair bold greenish leaf, partly thin, 3*d*. to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d*.; small and medium to fair greenish leaf, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d*.; ordinary small yellowish and specky, sea-damaged,  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. to 2*d*. per lb. Four bales small to medium greenish leaf sold without reserve at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d*. Dark pods sold at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d*., being full up, and for good pale Alexandrian pods 1*s*. 2*d*. was wanted.

**TURMERIC.**—Thirty bags sold without reserve, comprising 22 bags Madras finger at from 10*s*. to 16*s*. for dull. Powdered (three bags) realised 2*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. Cochin split bulbs were bought in at 14*s*.

**WAX, BEES'.**—The chief sale to-day consisted of 12 packages East African, which sold at from 7*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. to 7*l*. 10*s*. for fair, slightly drossy block, these prices being firm. Jamaica was slow of sale, two casks fair brown to yellow and dark selling at from 8*l*. 10*s*. to 8*l*. 15*s*. per cwt. Practically all the East Indian wax offered was adulterated, and can only be placed "at a price." Genuine pure is worth 6*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*. to buy, and is very scarce.

### Manchester Chemical Market.

September 3.

The holidays in Lancashire contribute to a quiet state of trade. No doubt the absence of business is a general complaint, but there is always a fair amount passing on contract account. In heavy chemicals values are fairly well maintained. Sulphate of copper is steady, in accordance with the tone of the raw metal, and is dearer at from 23*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. to 23*l*. 15*s*. White powdered arsenic is again the turn easier, and may be quoted at 14*l*. 10*s*. to 15*l*. 10*s*., according to quality. There is a very uncertain feeling about glycerin, but generally last week's rates are maintained here, though there is not much actual business doing. Brown and grey acetate of lime unchanged. Coal-tar products steady. Sulphate of ammonia is quoted 12*l*. 15*s*. to 12*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per ton f.o.r. Manchester.

### Heavy Chemicals.

A steady trade continues to be transacted in the heavy-chemical market, and the total volume of business passing is a very good average, though the demand for some products show more fluctuation than usual. More attention is being given to next year's requirements, but up to the present only a very small proportion has been booked. Deliveries against this year's contracts stand well, and export demand, particularly for main products, is better. Values rule steady, and mostly at late rates.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA** continues firm, and is slightly dearer, as there is a moderately good demand for prompt parcels. Foreign buyers, however, seem to be holding back, and when more of these inquiries come in there should be a greater improvement in value. Present nearest figures are: London terms, 25 per cent. prompt, 12*l*. 10*s*.; Leith, 13*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. to 13*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; Liverpool, 13*l*. 5*s*.; and Hull, 13*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Very little is being done on forward account, for which about 5*s*. per ton advance is asked.

**BENZOLS** are steadier and somewhat dearer, there being a specially good demand for home requirements. Present naked figures: 90 per cent. 1*s*. 1*d*. to 1*s*.  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*., and 50 per cent. 11*d*. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.; North, 1*s*. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. to 1*s*. 1*d*., and 11*d*. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. respectively.

**ZINC SALTS** are in good all-round request, and tend towards improvement in value. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 7*l*. 10*s*. to 7*l*. 15*s*.; zinc chloride, 100° Tw., 7*l*. 5*s*. to 7*l*. 10*s*. per ton.

**MAGNESIUM SALTS** continue to move well, both on home and export account, while values rule steady at unchanged rates. Sulphate, 67*s*. 6*d*. to 72*s*. 6*d*.; chloride, 67*s*. 6*d*. to 72*s*. 6*d*.; and carbonate, 30*s*. to 37*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

**STRONTIUM-PRODUCTS** call for little special comment. There is a fair regular demand from usual sources, and values are well maintained. Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11*l*. to 12*l*. 10*s*. per ton, according to quantity, etc.; mineral carbonate of strontia, 85 to 90 per cent., lump, 14*l*.; 80 to 85 per cent., smalls, 12*l*. per ton; hydrate of strontia crystals, 9*l*. to 9*l*. 15*s*. per ton, in casks.

The exports of olive oil from Nice during 1912 amounted to 3,989 tons (210,745*l*.), against 1,417 tons (82,296*l*.) in 1911 and 4,516 tons (239,687*l*.) in 1910

## Cultivation of Buchu.

A VALUABLE and interesting article on the history, cultivation, and commerce of buchu was published in the July number of the "Agricultural Journal of the Union of South Africa," by Mr. G. R. von Wielligh. The subject is of so much importance at the present time that no apology is needed for giving a lengthy summary of the article, in the hope that the wider circulation may lead to the author's object of improving and increasing the supply. Mr. Von Wielligh commences by stating that

"up to the present the culture of buchu has been sadly neglected in South Africa, where the plant is indigenous. Instead, the reverse policy has been pursued, and these valuable plants have been injudiciously exterminated by the coloured labourers. The mode pursued up to the present has been either to cut down the plants in the most careless way with sickles, or to uproot them, of which methods the latter is much more to be deprecated than the former. Then, again, the best time to harvest the leaves is in January and February, just the time when these plants are in seed; thus the greater part of the seed is lost. The continual veldt fires have also had a very detrimental effect, destroying seedlings and the young plants. The result has been that those farms which once provided lucrative fields of buchu are now devastated in such a way that plants are found only here and there, and do not pay the cost of gathering the leaves. New fields are opened annually, yet the exports have diminished from 243,742 lb. in 1908 to 223,021 lb. in 1912. At the same time, the price of the exported leaf has risen about five hundred per cent."

While all this was going on, Mr. Von Wielligh says, no steps were taken by the Government to prevent the extermination of the plant; only feeble action here and there has been taken by local authorities, which is quite inefficient to prevent destruction. A few people, however, have taken up the growing of buchu, but chiefly as a curiosity, and not on commercial lines. The writer then gives his own experience of the cultivation of the three species of *Barosma* which go to swell the buchu of commerce. Before doing so, however, he refers to the fact that, for private gain, unscrupulous growers have resorted to the adulteration of genuine buchu by adding the leaves of worthless plants, which diminished the market value, especially in America. So far back as 1875 Mr. Von Wielligh obtained some plants of the mountain buchu (*Barosma betulina*), and planted them in a garden under his own supervision. He says:

"I was successful in getting them all to grow. This encouraged me to pay more attention to the cultivation. I reason that, as they belonged to the *Ruc* family, they must also grow from cuttings. I took cuttings with old and new wood, and planted some in vegetable mould, some in sandy loam, and others in pure sand."

The results, however, which he attributes to inexperience, were not satisfactory, as only two cuttings rooted, and these were in the sand. Lower down, on the Klein Berg River, the experiments were repeated with cuttings, and success attained only with those in pure sand, and with cuttings with old wood of the previous season's growth taken at a time when growth in the plant was dormant—viz., between March and the winter months. In 1903 the writer made some experiments in cultivating the "kloof buchu" (*B. serratifolia*) in a plantation consisting of 1,300 young plants; but these were so badly injured by the coloured employes in the process of planting and exposure of the roots, that no accurate data could be obtained as to the success or otherwise of the experiment, though in spite of all the bad treatment the plants received, the greater number of them grew. The writer draws his conclusion from these experiments that the kloof buchu possesses greater vitality than the mountain buchu (*B. betulina*), that it also grows more easily from cuttings, and that it prefers a black sandy loam to the red sandy loam in which *B. betulina* mostly thrives.

But, he says, what is further essential is—(1) analyses of the different soils the buchu delights in, (2) analyses of the ashes of the various species of buchu, and (3) analyses of the oil or aromatic properties of the leaves

at various stages of growth. On the subject of extensive planting, Mr. Von Wielligh says:

"Now that most of the once-paying buchu-fields have vanished, and the demand increases, with consequent considerably higher prices, farmers in the Paarl and surrounding districts have become alive to the importance of cultivating buchu to meet the market demand. It would therefore be very desirable if the Government would take a leading part in this new industry, which may prove as remunerative as that of ostrich feathers, and be worked at very little cost. A field of buchu will practically take care of itself, and does not claim the attention that vineyards or cotton-fields require, nor the trouble and work grain and maize require. Three shillings per pound will always be realised for an article well grown, well harvested, and well packed. The initiative that should be taken by the Government would be to start an experimental station in the Clanwilliam district, from where the best buchu-leaves are derived, and very little doubt remains that the cultivation of buchu will be readily taken up, as it affords an opportunity of earning more than a bare living. Such an experimental station would soon provide a source of income rather than prove an expensive institution."

In considering in detail the three species of *Barosma* known to furnish the buchu-leaves of commerce, Mr. Von Wielligh arranges them in the following order: (1) *B. serratifolia*, which he calls the kloof buchu; (2) *B. betulina*, the mountain buchu; and (3) *B. crenulata*, the large-leaved buchu. In his description of the species, however, he points out that *B. betulina*, which is also known as the honey buchu, "is undoubtedly the most valuable, as it contains the greatest number of oil-glands in its smaller, light-green tinted leaves." Its habit is more compact and dwarf-like than the other species, and, moreover, it is more abundant, which is an important point. *B. serratifolia* he classifies a second best, and *B. crenulata* as "not so widely distributed and not so well known."

The paper further deals with the subjects of soil, manure, propagation, transplanting, general culture, and harvesting, and concludes with the following notes on the uses of the plants, the first of which may be a useful hint to horticulturally inclined chemists. Buchu, he says, is employed in the flower-garden as an ornamental plant, and compares favourably as a rival with the gardenia and camellia. Its starlike and purple flowers make a pretty exhibition, while the green and shining leaves add to the beauty of the shrubbery. The Hottentots and Bushmen discovered the value of the leaves as a medicine, and they also used the roots for snake-bites. Soon after the European settlement at the Cape of Good Hope the whites also became acquainted with their healing value in all bladder and kidney complaints. The writer deplores the careless way in which the leaves are packed and exported to Europe, which causes them to lose much of their valuable properties in transit, so that their full value is not brought before the public. He also deprecates adulteration, chiefly with the leaves of *Empleurum serrulatum*, which, though approaching nearly in shape and size those of *Barosma betulina*, neither contain the oil nor possess the properties of buchu. The paper is illustrated by a series of very carefully made drawings, natural size and magnified, showing the venation and marginal variations of several species of *Barosma* and closely allied plants.

**MADAGASCAR CLOVES.**—The quantity of Madagascar cloves exported in 1912 was 207 tons, valued at 15,778*l.*, as compared with 128 tons, valued at 10,281*l.*, in 1911. The clove plantations in Madagascar comprise 400,000 trees, of which 230,000 are on the island of Sainte Marie. The average local price of cloves during 1912 was from 6½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; of the exports the United Kingdom received 60 tons.

**NAPLES EXPORTS.**—Among the exports during 1912 were 43 tons of medicinal herbs, 39 of which went to the United States; 500 tons liquorice-juice and 146 tons liquorice-root were also exported—the root was shipped to the U.S.A., and of the juice 188 tons was shipped to the U.K. and 125 tons to Belgium. Other exports included 1,050 tons olive oil, 830 tons spices, 2,167 tons impure tannic acid (1,243 tons to Germany), and 3,455 tons tartar and argols, of which the U.S.A. took 1,808 tons and the U.K. 1,120 tons.



### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

#### Hata's Hair-stain.

SIR,—One seems to scent a hint for a hair-restoring syndicate in Professor Ehrlich's address at the International Congress, where he says, "Hata and Goldmann have found that certain definite regions in the hair of mice become coloured after the introduction of cyanosin." Can any of your readers give a reference to these experiments?

Yours truly,

Dublin, August 30.

J. C. MCWALTER.

#### A Warning.

SIR,—We wish to warn your readers that it has been brought to our notice from two separate places in the Midlands that two individuals are passing themselves off as being our representatives, and on this representation they are trying to obtain lodgings and meals. After they have had a meal they say that they are going out on our business and will return later. These individuals, we understand, do not return; neither do they pay for their meals or lodgings. We need scarcely say that these men have no connection at all with our company; neither do we know who they are. A brief description which we have obtained of them is as follows:

Ages about twenty-eight and twenty-two years respectively. The elder one wearing a soft felt hat, and the other a navy-blue suit.

We trust that, with this warning before your readers, nobody else will be misled.—Yours faithfully,

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD.

Bethnal Green, E., September 1.

#### Chemists and Sick Pay.

SIR,—I am surprised to see members of the craft querying this well-known custom. It is, however, notable that many of, if not all, the chemists' companies have formed, approved societies under the Insurance Act, thereby showing their astuteness, as now during sickness they pay the difference only between the sickness benefit and the usual stipend. The "largest and best" have adopted this plan, and with some 7,000 members to deal with the saving must be considerable. It is a fact that the average amount of sickness is not large, that no extra hands are necessitated from this cause, the work being distributed over many hands. Your reference to sickness being a costly matter is, of course, perfectly true; the period is abnormal, and with the salary *minus* the Insurance benefit there is always some leeway to be made up. As a matter of fact, to many, thousands the Act has proved merely an extra tax by reason of the new system adopted. The pressure is, of course, greater on the older members who cannot now joint other and extra insurance and provident societies except at a high rate.—Yours, etc.,

UNUM E PLURIBUS. (190/49.)

#### The Preliminary Examination.

SIR,—The interesting letters that have appeared in your journal *re* the Preliminary examination all to my mind point to one thing, and that is that the future pharmacist will have his elementary schooling in a Council elementary school. The type of boy who goes to a secondary school expects, when he leaves, a wider field for his activities than the chemist's shop, with its long hours and continual close attention. The question is, How is the Council school boy to enter our ranks? I think the Leicester scheme meets this question admirably. The Leicester Chemists' Association have by agreement with



the Municipal Technical School arranged classes of French and Latin exactly to meet what is wanting in the elementary Council school curriculum. An ex-VIIth Council school boy, would have no difficulty with the mathematics and English part of the examination. It would be of service if the Secretary of the Leicester Association would explain more fully their admirable scheme. If more youths do not come into the business and qualify, we shall be placed exactly in the same position as the dentists are now. When the medical treatment under the Insurance Act includes dentistry, as it most certainly will, there will not be enough qualified men to do the work; and we as pharmacists are getting very much in the same position. I am strongly against lowering the Preliminary examination in any way, but it is highly and urgently necessary that we should make every effort to increase the number of avenues which lead to the gate which all entrants eventually have to climb.

Brooks's Bar, Manchester.

Yours truly,

F. W. BATES.

SIR,—The letters by Mr. Wallbridge, "J. P. N.," Mr. Haworth Earle, and "Country Pharmacist" are a pleasure to read; they state the case fairly. Why can't we get men like that on the Pharmaceutical Council? Would it not be a shock to all of us if the Council did the right thing in the right way, just for once? "Suburbanite" talks glibly, saying that "higher wages will bring in apprentices. All we have to do is raise our prices to the public. Large drug-stores will welcome cheap labour to secure bigger dividends." Really! "Suburbanite" appears to be graduating for a seat on the Council, and they don't need him there. He appears to argue that the more you pay the better you are served, and the greater crowd of apprentices will apply. Up to a point we will assume that he is right, for the big drug-stores get more applications than they want, because (1) they pay 6s. or 8s. a week to apprentices to start, and (2) they offer scholarships. We need not discuss here the relative merits of apprenticeship with big stores and private chemists, but do not let us forget that chemists have been summoned before the Magistrates by parents who alleged that the master neglected the apprentice. If the big stores are getting apprentices now and paying them, "Suburbanite" is wrong when he says such stores will welcome cheap labour. Their supply would cease if they lowered the wages. If the stores thought that their own apprentices were superior to those from private shops, how comes it that men of good experience in private shops are constantly being engaged by the stores, when they could train as many as they wanted if they took all the apprentices offered to them? "Suburbanite" forgets that it is social position which appeals to the young swanks of to-day, brought up in these new fancy schools where they merely make them discontented with their own homes, without fitting them to make better homes for themselves. If higher pay or profit were to solve out troubles, how could we get it against Co-ops., which were brought into existence to combat the old-time trader who was overcharging the public forty years ago? Or how could we get it against companies which exist largely by reason of the fact that the public believe they are much cheaper than private shops?

Doctors and lawyers are not all making money; a big percentage of them never make 250*l.* a year. See the practices advertised in the medical journals. If all lawyers had big incomes, how comes it that so many of them apply for such jobs as town clerks, chiefs of police, etc., where the salaries often are as low as 200*l.* to 250*l.* a year?

Social position we chemists never will get if we were to charge 5s. an ounce for castor oil. Those of us who prefer sound businesses, bringing in 300*l.* to 600*l.* a year, don't worry ourselves overmuch about social status, and the sensible letters appearing in the *C. & D.* prove that there is a big body of such men in the retail drug-trade. For years I have pointed out that we were getting (or trying to get) the wrong class of boys. The class who want social status and, perhaps, small salaries, are no good to us; they come from schools where the swank microbe is at work; they are eagerly sought after by fathers who have daughters to give away, well dowered and also aspiring to social position. Our troubles will

never be sorted out by such means. And there is ample evidence that the majority of chemists in business are tired of listening to men who, being disgruntled and disillusioned, seek to bring the drug-trade up to their foolish ideas. Heaps of such men have left the drug-trade; heaps more are preparing to leave it. But they may not all do as well as Glyn-Jones, and even the disappointed ones who remain are carefully putting their sons into something else. Our troubles are very largely our own making, and we will only get rid of them when we apply common-sense instead of the hopeless fads and fancies of the last twenty years.

"Pride's Purge" is badly needed in the retail drug-trade, in order to get rid of the men who are not traders by inclination, but pseudo-professors in the wrong boat.

Yours, etc.,

JAY MACK.

#### Why Assistants are Scarce.



GRANVILLE SHAW.

SIR,—One of the reasons why young fellows will not go in for pharmacy is that there are men who do not treat their assistants with justice and consideration, so they now find themselves compelled to advertise for several weeks before they can get a man. Last week I was about to agree to do twelve hours' work daily and fourteen on Saturdays (with a little dispensing thrown in on half-holidays and Sundays), but when I was told I was to send out for my meals and not to leave the premises during business hours, we parted company at once. Solitary confinement is not beneficial in some cases.

LOCUM. (217/9.)

**Insurance Dispensing.**

SIR,—Now I am in the third quarter, and having sent in about four thousand prescriptions, about half repeats, I am informed that in future I must copy the original prescription on the repeat order. I have never done so, and do not intend doing so—I would rather throw up Insurance dispensing. Why should chemists have to act as clerks to the various doctors to relieve them of their duties which they have contracted to do in accordance with the Insurance Act, and for which some doctors are getting over 1,000*l.* a year, and why should we do it to save the staff of clerks at Chancery Lane the trouble of referring to the original prescription in order to price the repeat mixture? Some pressure should be brought to bear on Insurance Committees to enforce proper control over their medical staffs, and not throw unfair and unpaid duties on the chemist.—Yours faithfully,

London. A. B. T. (188/56.)

SIR,—I have received a letter from the clerk of the London Insurance Committee disallowing for Kepler Solution supplied to orders on pink forms. The letter states:

"The Committee can accept no liability for proprietary articles where the constituent drugs are included in the B.P., B.P. Codex, and Squire's 'Companion.'"

In my reply I stated that it is generally understood throughout the trade that such things could be supplied when specially ordered, and that it is very hard on the chemists if they have to bear the cost of such expensive preparations as Angier's Emulsion, Kepler Solution, Sol. adrenalin. chlor. (1 in 1,000), etc., owing to the regulation coming at this belated hour; also asking if the decision is final for such preparations already supplied. Perhaps the publication of my letter would act as a warning to other chemists not to supply these things when ordered.

Yours faithfully,

Ravenscourt Park, W. J. M. JAMES.

[This matter was fully referred to in the *C. & D.*, August 23, index folios 329 and 334. It is still receiving the attention of the Pharmaceutical Committee, which has interviewed the Insurance Committee's representatives this week. In our opinion, the Insurance Committee is in this matter not acting in strict accordance with the regulations for administration of Medical Benefit, the supplying of Kepler Solution not being outside the terms of the contract between the Committee and chemists.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*]

SIR,—I find there is a considerable number of chemists in the County of London who are still under a wrong impression respecting the copying-fee and rep. mist. I now desire to make it clear that—

1. A fee is *not* allowed for copying the original formula upon "Rep. mist." forms.
2. The copying-fee mentioned in the revised tariff is only chargeable in cases where a doctor does *not* supply prescriptions in duplicate.
3. It is advisable when submitting accounts to the London Insurance Committee to pin all "Rep. Mist." forms to the original or a copy of the original prescription. This will undoubtedly minimise clerical work and at the same time facilitate the checking of accounts.

Yours faithfully,

G. A. TOCHER,

Hon. Sec., London Pharmaceutical Committee.  
191 Manwood Road, S.E.

SIR,—I have been interested in the correspondence in your columns on "Scarcity of Assistants." In particular I notice "Pharmacist's" letter in the issue of August 30, in which the following occurs: "The public are beginning to complain about delay in having their prescriptions dispensed. I hope a solution will be found for the difficulty." The solution of the difficulty so ardently hoped for by "Pharmacist" is easily found—viz., a more equitable distribution of the work among the chemists on the various panels, and, above all, the early stopping of the doctors telling their patients to take their prescriptions to certain chemists. No wonder some chemists are run off their feet while others are standing behind their counters waiting for the Insurance "rare and refreshing fruit." In my area, during the second quarter some 18,000 prescriptions were dispensed, and though there are nearly twenty

chemists on the panel the greater part of the above work was done by three chemists, who undoubtedly have the doctors behind them. No wonder, then, that some pharmacies are congested and others practically empty. I am told by travellers that this is a common experience throughout the country. The remedy to alter very materially the public complaint of delay in the preparing of medicines is for the Committees and the chemists of the country to insist that the doctors shall not on any account advise their patients to take their prescriptions to any particular chemist. Then, and only then, will there be a prompt and effective service.—Yours truly,

ASPIRIN. (188/8.)

**Subscribers' Symposium.**

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

**"B.P.C. Presidential Survey."**

Your book, "A Presidential Survey," I have read with very great pleasure. It is the best thing of the kind I have ever seen or read.—(28/7.)

**Appreciation.**

In renewing his subscription on August 21, *C. W. H.* (203/19) writes: "Find enclosed subscription *re C. & D.*, 10*s.* Without it I feel like a fish out of water."

**Specimens of Belladonna Offered.**

I shall be pleased to send, for one week only, specimens of belladonna fruit and leaves to all who care to send me a box and stamped addressed label for them. The fruits are about as big as cherries, so a 1-doz. tooth-brush box would be a convenient size.—*W. Spence Turner, Ph.C.*, Willingham, Cambs.

**Living in Rome.**

In your note on Continental Situations you say, with regard to Rome, "Living fairly cheap; board and lodging from 1*l.* per week." Though that was the case some years ago, it is not so now. Living is now very dear, and it would be almost impossible to get decent board and lodging under 30*s.* per week.—*H. B. Morgan* (Liverpool).

**Lord Amherst's Cure for Rheumatism.**

*Earl's Court* (183/19) writes in regard to Lord Amherst's cure for rheumatism or Chelsea Pensioner, the history of which is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas": "It may interest you to know that the formula is being sold at 3*d.* per copy by a voluble peripatetic vendor in various markets in London, with the usual patter that 'the original cost 500*l.*'"

**Locums and Business.**

Is a *locum-tenens* justified in altering prices or otherwise changing the usual routine of a pharmacy? A friend of the writer recently handed over his shop to the care of a locum for ten or twelve days, and on his return my acquaintance, who had left rough directions as to prices with his substitute, was astonished to discover that his advice had been frankly ignored. A mild remonstrance elicited the reply that a locum is always in the habit of following his own methods. Surely this experience is an extraordinary ordeal for the "affable dispensing chemist." What think your readers?—*Perfide* (182/82).

**Dispensing Notes.**

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions submitted by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 6*s.*) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

**Cocaine and Ichthylol.**

SIR.—Can the following ingredients be satisfactorily compounded as they stand? After rubbing down the cocaine first, then triturating with the ichthylol, and adding the glycerin and water in the usual way, I find that the ichthylol is precipitated. Can this be avoided?

Yours sincerely,

W. C. C. (179/68.)

Cocaine	...	...	...	...	4 per cent.
Ichthylol	...	...	...	...	10 per cent.
Aque	...	...	...	...	45 per cent.
Glycerini	...	...	...	...	41 per cent.

Ft. lotio. M.

[The prescription cannot be satisfactorily compounded as it stands, the cocaine and ichthylol being quite incompatible



and the precipitate unavoidable. If the compound be made distinctly alkaline with ammonia and shaken at intervals during a week or ten days, the sticky precipitate redissolves with formation of a black liquid. It is doubtful, however, if the cocaine effect would be such as the prescriber expects. For immediate purposes a workable, if not very elegant, preparation can be made by the following procedure: Substitute mucilage of tragacanth for the whole or greater part of the water and mix with the glycerin and ichthyol; make the mixed liquids alkaline with ammonia; place the cocaine in a mortar, powder it finely, and triturate with the mixed liquids very gradually added.]

### Insurance Dispensing Queries.

ointment.—A. A. D. (187/62).—Charge as follows: Ung. hyd. nit. ft. 3ij., 1d.; vaseline 3ij., 2d.; dispensing-fee, 4d.; total, 7d.

Mixture.—W. N. T. (191/36) asks us to price the following, which, he says, is repeated regularly: Pot. citras 3ij. [2d.], tr. buchu 5vj. [3d.], tr. hyoscy. 5vj. [3d.], aq. chlorof. ad 3vj. [2d.], [dispensing-fee 2d.—total 9d.]. At present the Surrey Insurance Committee, on the checking of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance, is taking farthings down. No doubt this is the cause of your query.

### Legal Queries.

Before writing about your difficulty consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1913, pp. 221-242 and pp. 457-459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

Compo (189/37).—If a LIMITED COMPANY uses the title "Chemists and Druggists" or its equivalent a registered chemist must be a director of it. Information of this nature is given fully in the *C. & D. Diary*; reference to it would save you time and money.

H. R. M. (190/44).—The word "ANTIPYRINE" is registered as a trade-mark by Messrs. Meister, Lucius & Brünig for medicinal chemicals, and can only be used to describe the chemical product made by them. It is illegal to use it for any phenazone B.P. that is not antipyrine.

Curious (181/33), assuming that the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill providing for AN ASSISTANT'S QUALIFICATION, and registration as such of three years' dispensers, becomes law, wants to know if such dispensers will be admitted to the Minor examination without passing a Preliminary examination. [Judging by precedent and equity, we would say "No."]

Indoubt (189/33) wants to know if it is necessary to stamp a preparation labelled "STING LOTION: An effective anodyne lotion for allaying the pain and swelling caused by insect bites and stings. Directions: For allaying the pain and swelling, use neat; for prevention, dilute and use with a sponge." [Yes; because pain and swelling are ailments of the human body.]

H. F. C. (184/15).—All that is necessary in your case for entry to the Minor examination after registration as an apprentice or student is to get from the Registrar a form of declaration that you have been engaged for three years in dispensing medical prescriptions, fill it up, and get it attested by any registered chemist or registered medical practitioner who knows that your statement is correct.

Chemicus (185/28).—APPRENTICE INDENTURES.—Is it essential to have indentures drawn up at the commencement of apprenticeship to a chemist? [There are at least three replies to this question: (1) An apprenticeship is a contract, and every contract for more than a year must be in writing in order to be legally binding (see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 232). In this respect, therefore, indentures are necessary. (2) For the purposes of the Minor examination, it is not legally necessary to be apprenticed at all; so that in this respect the answer is in the negative. (3) For the purposes of the exemption under the Medicine Stamp Acts as to the sale of known, admitted, and approved remedies by persons who have served "a regular apprenticeship" to a chemist, but have no other qualification, the apprenticeship must be indentured (see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 213). Read also the reply we gave you on May 24. You tell us that you served an apprenticeship to a chemist, and that it was not indentured, which fact proves that you are not entitled to sell known, admitted, and approved remedies unstamped. There is an end of the matter, unless you qualify or become a limited company.]

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

H. & Co. (180/3).—THE HEAD-POWDER appears to be caffeine citrate, which is a harmless remedy for headache.

D. D. (176/17).—SYRUPUS THYMI.—The simple syrup of thyme is made by mixing 1 part of liquid extract of thyme with 7 parts of simple syrup. The compound syrup is prepared as follows:

Liquid extract of garden thyme,		
Liquid extract of wild thyme,	of each	2 oz.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	...	1 oz.
Potassium bromide	...	400 grains
Simple syrup	...	15 oz.
Distilled water, to make	...	20 oz.

Dissolve the potassium bromide in 1 oz. of water. Mix the alcohol, liquid extracts, and syrup; then add the potassium-bromide solution and water to make 1 pint.

Small doses of heroin are often combined with this syrup when used for haecking cough.

Lemon (175/40).—It is not possible to analyse the sample of lemonade extract. We could, however, give you formulæ for soluble essence of lemon, and as a cheaper acid than citric or tartaric you could employ phosphoric acid.

Erasmus (180/55).—TINCT. CARD. CO. AQUOS.—We have not come across a satisfactory formula for an aqueous compound tincture of cardamoms. The best that can be done is to make a fluid extract (ten times the strength) of the ingredients for the Pharmacopœia tincture, without the raisins, and dilute this with glycerin and water at the time of using. The product is not, however, very creditable as a representative of the official tincture.

Canthos (161/64).—HORSE-BLISTER.—We have had several samples of tar horse-blister sent us from Ireland, but we are not able to say what they are made of.

C. H. C. (184/10).—A FLY-PLAGUE exists in a poultry-yard, where a number of men are engaged in killing and plucking fowls. These are placed on shelves behind them, but before the carcasses are cold they are "struck" by flies, and maggots soon appear. Is there a chemical remedy? [We think the first thing that should be done in this case is to enclose the shelves by light sliding doors of wire netting to keep out the flies. At the bottom of the shelves a few saucers containing each half an ounce of formalin should be placed. Formalin should also be sprinkled in the shed, and some fly-traps hung up.]

A. R. (189/36).—N.S.W. IMPORT DUTY on patent and proprietary medicines is 15 per cent. *ad val.*, or spirits duty if higher (3s. 6d. to 14s. per proof gal., according to the spirit-content). The duty on non-spirituous and spirituous toilet preparations is 30 per cent. (U.K. preferential 25 per cent.), subject to the higher rate if spirituous.

Irish Chemist (185/71).—THE CHEMISTS' DENTAL SOCIETY accepts Irishmen as well as Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen as members if they conform to the conditions. Write to the Secretary, Mr. B. Harries, 84 Commercial Road, Newport, Mon. We note that you say: "A new Society of Chemists' Dental Operators is going to be formed in Belfast. Why not all join the English Society (if it is alive yet), and make ourselves felt? It seems strange there has never been any attempt previous to start a Society in Ireland. We will some day soon get a gentle surprise, which I am afraid through our carelessness we richly deserve."

H. O. (182/5).—Both eastor oil and heavy petroleum oil are used to prevent sticky fly compositions drying. Your difficulty appears to arise from using too much boiled oil. It is obvious that a mixture which has to be exposed to the air for five or six months must not contain as much drying oil as will enable it to bind the other ingredients so that they cease to be sticky.

H. M. (187/50).—BLUEING STEEL.—The sample of liquid for giving a bluish tint to case-hardened steel or iron is a solution of potassium cyanide. Yellow prussiate of potash

is used for case-hardening iron, and the cyanide solution is afterwards used to give the bluish coloration.

**D. T. H. (183/17).—CINEMATOGRAPH ANNOUNCEMENTS.**—Special lantern-slides are obtainable on which announcements may be written in ink for display at lantern or cinematograph exhibitions. They consist of glass plates coated with gelatin. This gives a grip to the pen and holds the colour. If the announcements are of a permanent nature, a printed sheet is photographed, and a slide made from it in the ordinary way.

**F. J. H. (182/25).—THEATRICAL GREASE-PAINT REMOVER.**—Your sample has a paraffin basis. An almost identical product is obtained by melting together

Paraffin, dur. ...	...	...	5j.
Ol. paraf. alb. ...	...	...	5iij.

Set aside to cool, then rub down on a slab. This melts on the skin, and is without odour. It should meet your requirements exactly. If not report to us.

**Canadian (185/17).—ESSENCE OF CIDER.**

Acetic ether, amyl acetate, and amyl butyrate ...	of each	5j.
Butyric ether ...	...	5iij.
Amyl valerianate ...	...	3vj.
Distilled water ...	...	0ij.
Rectified spirit ...	...	0vij.

Dissolve.

A little of this goes a long way. In the course of his annual report, just issued, the Government Chemist says:

Beverages of a non-alcoholic character are frequently sold as cider or under names such as "Sparkling Cider" and "Champagne Cider," the words "non-alcoholic" or "non-excisable" being occasionally added. Some of these beverages are mixtures of real cider with solutions of sugar, and contain less than 2 per cent. of proof spirit. But many non-alcoholic ciders, so-called, are entirely free from fermented apple-juice, and are simply solutions of sugar which have been aerated, flavoured, and coloured. The use of any name for such beverages, which suggests that they consist of fermented apple-juice or cider, is an infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, and samples are examined at the Laboratory for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in the interests of the makers of genuine cider.

Keeping this in mind, you may use 2 oz. of the above essence to each gallon of syrup for making the beverage, and an ounce of the syrup to make a pint.

**W. W. (185/7)** understands that there is a preparation on the market of solution of bismuth, pepsin, etc., in an acid state, the strength of bismuth being equivalent to the B.P. liquor in one instance, and double that in another instance. He has tried to make a similar preparation, but has not been successful in retaining the bismuth in solution, the latter being in an acid state. [The inquiry apparently arises from the introduction of the scaled tartrate, as to which an article by Messrs. T. D. Morson and J. Harpham was published in the *C. & D.*, December 28, 1912, index folio 947, with formulae, the solutions being slightly acid—*e.g.*:

*Liq. Bismuthi Tartratis.*

Bismuth tartrate scales ...	...	1,040 grains
Chloroform ...	...	20 minims
Alcohol ...	...	40 minims
Distilled water to ...	...	20 fl. oz.

Dissolve the tartrate in 10 oz. of water, and the chloroform in the alcohol, mix the solutions, and make up to 20 fl. oz.

A formula by Mr. R. C. Cowley was also given in our issue of February 8, 1913. Both papers should be referred to. The query illustrates the importance of noting the contributions on practical matters which are given in the *C. & D.*

**Perplexed (184/24)** makes A GREEN HEALING-OINTMENT as follows:

Lead plaster ...	...	3 lb.
Petroleum jelly (yellow) ...	...	1½ lb.
Melt, and add		
Carbolic acid ...	...	2½ oz.
Eucalyptus oil ...	...	4½ oz.
Stir into above, then add		
Green oil of elder ...	...	1 pint
Chlorophyll ...	...	3 drachms

Melt by heat and add to above, and stir with bone spatula till cool.

The ointment becomes of a dull sage-green colour with white granules. Why is this? [The lead plaster is probably the

cause of the trouble. Instead of the plaster use olive oil and beeswax, and omit chlorophyll if ol. sambuci is of good colour. With these ingredients a few experiments should produce a useful ointment of good appearance.]

**India (182/49).**—See the reply to "Perplexed."

**W. J. H. (181/30).**—Have you looked in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" for the recipes that you want?

**N. (Vigo) (189/52).—LIQUID CORN-CURE.**—Salicylic colloid is most used, and we append a formula for it, as well as one for a resin preparation, which you seem to desire:

Acid, salicylic. ...	...	gr. xl.
Ext. cannab. ind. ...	...	gr. vj.
Alcohol, absolut. ...	...	3j.
Collodii flex. ad ...	...	3j.

Mix the first three and add the collodion.

Acid, salicylic. ...	...	3j.
Ext. cannab. ind. ...	...	gr. v.
Resin, commun. ...	...	3j.
Spt. rectificat. ...	...	5iij.
Æther, methyl. ...	...	3v.

Dissolve the solids in the mixed liquids.

If ether is too volatile a solvent for your climate, you may use acetone, as in the following:

Extract of Indian hemp ...	...	2
Pyroxylin ...	...	3
Salicylic acid ...	...	10
Acetone to ...	...	100

Dissolve the solids in the acetone.

**B. L. (174/49).—REMOVAL OF TATTOO-MARKS.**—Information on this subject was given in the *C. & D.*, 1912, II., 272. Peller (quoted in the "British Medical Journal") states that the permanence of pigment granules in the skin in tattoo-marks depends on two factors: (1) Their encapsulation; (2) their distance from lymph paths, especially when they have been deposited in the subcutis. Both these factors tend to frustrate the action of phagocytic cells, and the transference of the pigment to other parts of the body—as, for example, the lymph glands. The depth of the pigment deposit has always had a very important bearing on the results of therapeutic efforts; the more superficially they are placed the more easily they may be removed, provided there are not further unknown deposits in the subcutis, which on decortication and subsequent thinning of the epidermis by caustics, snow, etc., and by the efflux of serum towards the surface, only become revealed at some later date. Peller's method is to give several preliminary (about six) injections of fibrolysin with the idea of counteracting the intra-cutaneous fibrosis brought about by the pigment deposit. He then introduces, as far as possible in the pigment stratum, and along the lines of most obvious distribution, several sharp-edged needles carrying threads steeped previously for several days in 50 per cent. silver nitrate. These threads are brought to the surface beyond the pigment area, and kept *in situ* under hot fomentations for two days. Two conditions of elimination along scientific lines are thereby established: (1) The production of an acute inflammation localised to the pigmented area; and (2) the establishment of artificial channels which open up new lymph paths for phagocytic invasion. The results obtained have been eminently satisfactory.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," September 15, 1863.

### Editorial Notes.

The Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists are organising a strong opposition to the Medical Council. They have already called forth some important protests against the proposed Medical Bill, as will be seen from the reports of the numerous trade meetings which occupy so much space in our present number. The General Act of Incorporation suggested by the Society is regarded with great favour by the general body of the trade.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers a special report of the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, held at Newcastle on the 2nd inst. The constitution of this new scientific Association is evidently copied from that of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Its objects are admirable, and its rules are well adapted for carrying them out. We cannot help thinking, however, that a few non-Pharmaceuticalists might have been chosen as officers. An association hoping to include all Chemists and Druggists desirous of promoting Pharmaceutical Science, ought certainly to have taken one of its General Secretaries from the general body of the trade.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

### FOR DISPOSAL.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

LAW.—Complete set (20) modern books for final solicitor's examination; bargain £5; cost £16; solicitor going abroad. "W.", 65 Waldemar Avenue, Fulham, S.W.

FOWNES' "Manual Elementary Chemistry"; Churchill's "Diseases Children"; Ellis' "Demonstrations of Anatomy"; Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence"; Quain's "Anatomy," two volumes; Ramsbotham's "Obstetric Medicine and Surgery"; Hooper's "Medical Dictionary." What offers? JAMES TALBOT, Salisbury.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

STUDENT'S microscope, 1-in. objective, with polariscope and condenser fittings; £2; a bargain. SMART, Tune Street, Barnsley.

OPTICAL advertising.—Several blocks for newspaper and other advertising; original and copyright designs; cost 5s. each, accept 2s. "Specs.," 227 Kensington, Liverpool.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

HYDRARG. biniodid. rub., 1½ lb., 15s., or nearest. "CHEMIST," 25 Lanesdowne Road, W. Hartlepool.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

FOR disposal, 11 doz. 1s. pkts. of Ozonia bath salts; no reasonable offer refused. Apply, 190/74, Office of this Paper.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR sale, three gallon pulp jars, 1s. each; tilting pan, 40 gallons, £9; Dennison's platform weighing-machine, £4. VAGHAN, Back Harrison Street, Leeds.

### WANTED.

WANTED, drugfitting, about 10 ft. Description and price to 222/400, Office of this Paper.

BRITISH Pharmaceutical Conference "Proceedings" (1864—1869); copy wanted. State price to 15/30, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, wall-cases, second-hand, in good condition, 9 ft. high by 12 ft. Give particulars and price, 191/74, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

WANTED, in good condition, complete set of shop-rounds, recess labelled preferred. Particulars and price to "X." (220/40), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for consulting room, a second-hand reliable weighing-machine; Avery preferred. Write to 43 Broadhurst Gardens, Hampstead, stating price.

"GUIDE TO PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS IN PHARMACY," ETC.—Many of our readers will be considering from time to time what to do with their sons, and in this connection may desire to ascertain the degree of difficulty of examinations for pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, etc. This little volume contains full information as to the regulations, together with sample papers and many useful hints on all the subjects given at the Preliminary examinations for these professions, and it is a book necessary to the intending competitor and useful to the parent seeking information.—*The Schoolmistress.*

MACADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green.  
SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—100 Allenburys' "B" Preference, 24s. c.d.; 20 Barclay & Sons' £10 4½ per cent. Debentures, £7 17s. 6d.; 300 W. B. Fordham's, 11s. 3d.; 200 New Transvaal Chemical Ordinary, 22s. 3d.; 600 Veno's Drug, 25s. 6d.; 30 Wright, Layman & Umney Preference, 21s. 6d.; 150 Vi-Cocoa Preference, 5s. 9d.  
WANTED (subject).—Lewis & Burrows Ordinary and Preference; Idris Debentures; 300 A. J. White, 6s. 3d.; 60 Camwal Preference, 3s. 9d.

List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London and County and Westminster.

MAKE MONEY by advertising your Specialities; send for our new Mail-order list free, also specimens of new designs in Circulars; mutual Circulars supplied at 5s. per 10,000, carriage paid; low estimates given for Printing and Drafting Handbills, Booklets, etc. H. E. Fuller, Ltd. (formerly B. Whitworth Hird, Ltd.). Advertising Specialists, Colegate Street, Norwich.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

SHOPFITTINGS, SECOND-HAND. — 12-ft. Drugfitting, with Bevelled Gold-labelled Drug Drawers, Lockers, Cornice and Shelving; 10-ft. Mahogany-top Serving Counter, Perfumery Case and Desk; 6-ft. Wall Showcase; 6-ft. Dispensing-screen and Counter; Nest of Counter Drawers; Bent Plate-glass Counter-case; 102 Gold-labelled Shop Rounds; £37 10s.; suit branch or beginner. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. — Chemists' good second-hand Fittings to clear: 12-ft. Drugfitting, 6-ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter, 8-ft. Serving Counter, 2-ft. Nest Counter Drawers, 6-ft. Wall-case, 6-ft. Mahogany Bent Plate-glass Counter-case, the lot £39 10s.; also complete set of Fittings for large Store Chemist; cheapest house in the trade for Structural Alterations, Shopfronts, Window Enclosures; Estimates free. H. Mills, Chemists' Shopfitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

BEST cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 25 July Road, Liverpool, E.

PRINTING tasty in design, produced under proper and healthy conditions, from modern type, at up-to-date prices; Brochures, Packet, Handbill, Business Stationery and General Printing; have you seen samples? a postcard (printed heading) will bring them. Walter Knight, Chemists' Printer, Rusden. Established 1895.

## STAGNATION IN BUSINESS

does not occur when you use up-to-date methods. You require new ideas in Specialities, Window Shows, and Advertising. These are my Speciality. Increase your Business and profits by using my modern Business System. Particulars free. Another Chemist joined for his second year this week. Another writes: "I find your help invaluable, and shall certainly rejoin when my term is expired."

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

### WILL YOU DO THIS BEFORE YOU DRESS your next Window?

Write to us for a Sample (on approval) of one of Our Latest Designs in Window Cards—or else—send us P.O. value 1/9 with wording and prices of TWO Preps., and we will forward you (Carr. Paid) TWO CARDS, sizes 12½ × 9½, 15 × 10, produced in Two of our Latest Effective Designs—SOLELY AS A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT LINE.

F. MERTEN & Co., 72 MARLBOROUGH RD., HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

## THE CHEMISTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

The period during which a person is entitled to enter into insurance as an employed contributor at the ordinary employed rate, and to receive full benefits, is extended until 12th prox. The period within which persons may enter into insurance as voluntary contributors at lower rates of contribution is also extended until 12th prox.

Application for admission forms, on request.  
THE MANAGER, C.F.S. (C. Dept.), 194 St. Vincent St., GLASGOW.



## PATENT SPECIFICATIONS.

Printed copies of the following specifications are on sale (8d. each) at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., a fortnight after the notice of acceptance has appeared in the "Official Journal" (Patents) of the given dates. Persons desirous of opposing the grant of a patent must do so in the prescribed form within two months from the date of the "Journal" in which the notice appeared.

### Specifications Accepted.

May 7, 1913.

APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING AND STERILISING LIQUIDS, ESPECIALLY WATER. 4897/12. Boehm.  
CELLULOSE COMBS. 10021/12. Lowenstein.  
NEW DERIVATIVES OF PHENYL-CINCHONIC ACID. 10352/12. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning.  
MANUFACTURE OF TITANIUM CYANO-NITRIDES AND CARBIDES. 11392/12. Peacock.  
TIRE-FILLING COMPOUNDS. 12792/12. Manley.  
CONGEALED EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL. 15403/12. Kawai & Miwa.  
PURIFYING AND DECOLORISING SUGAR. 18481/12. Barrios y Carballeda.  
SPREADING FILMS UPON A COOLING SURFACE FOR SOLIDIFICATION. 20568/12. Christensen & Vang-Lauridsen.  
MANUFACTURE OF BORON NITRIDE. 21865/12. British Thomson-Houston Co. (General Electric Co.).  
NIPPLES FOR FEEDING-BOTTLES. 22944/12. Haddan. (Tatum & Tatum.)  
VESSELS FOR RENDERING A SUBSTANCE ACTIVE BY THE AID OF A RADIO-ACTIVE ONE. 24887/12. Radium-Heil Ges.  
FINISHING FABRICS WITH SOAPY PREPARATIONS. 26303/12. Weiss.  
SELF-INJECTING APPARATUS FOR MEDICINAL LIQUIDS. 26768/12. Alarcon.  
ATOMISER FOR DISINFECTANT LIQUIDS. 3258/13. Zentner & Krach.  
SYPHON FOR MINERAL WATERS. 6484/13. Sargeant & A. J. Caley & Son, Ltd.

May 15, 1913.

ARTIFICIAL BRISTLES FOR BRUSHES. 30398/10. Borzykowski.  
DERIVATIVES OF PHENYL-CINCHONIC ACID. 10445/12. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning and Schwabe.  
MANUFACTURE OF KETOBASES AND KETODIAMINES OF STATED FORMULA. 11360/12. Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedrich Bayer & Co.)  
TOILET-BRUSHES. 12510/12. Potter.  
MACHINE FOR MANUFACTURE OF HOT-WATER BOTTLES, ETC. 12401/12. Brownlow.  
TRUSSES. 25249/12. Phelan.  
MONO-VALENT PHENOLS FROM MONO-CHLOR-SUBSTITUTION PRODUCTS OF AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS. 25555/12. Meyer & Bergius.  
PREPARATION OF ALUMINIUM HYDRATE. 26903/12. Fickes.  
MANUFACTURE OF EDIBLE GELATIN. 27281/12. Deuerling.  
SOLID STABLE COMPOUND OF HEXAMETHYLENETETRAAMINE AND HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. 29373/12. Diamalt Akt.-Ges.  
PRODUCING DRY POWDERS OF FATS AND FATTY OILS OR MALT EXTRACT OR MALTO-DEXTRIN. 29481/12. Hamburg.  
COPPER COMPOUNDS OF LECITHINE. 3950/13. Von Linden, Meisser & Strauss.  
HAIR-WASH. 6904/13. Von Falkenhayn.

May 21, 1913.

KEEPING RUBBER GUM IN SOLUTIONS OF DRYING OR OTHER FAT OILS. 10947/12. Fredk. Boehm, Ltd., and Rehl.  
EFFECTING OXIDATION OF MIXED NITROGEN AND OXYGEN. 10992/12. Russ & Ehrlich.  
APPARATUS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF OZONE. 11090/12. Dubilier.  
EXTRACTION OF RUBBER FROM THE LATEX. 11274/12. Davidson.  
PRODUCTION OF MATTER BELIEVED TO BE A CARBONITRIDE. 11700/12. Peacock.  
MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIA FROM ALUMINIUM CYANO-NITRIDE. 11391/13. Peacock.  
MANUFACTURE OF BETA-METHYL-GAMMA-OXYBUTYLDIMETHYL-AMINE OF GIVEN FORMULA. 11588/12. Newton. (Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedrich Bayer & Co.)  
VAPORISING AND DISTRIBUTING VAPOUR FOR DISINFECTION. 17979/12. Garatt.

May 28, 1913.

APPLICATION OR ADMINISTRATION OF LIQUIDS TO HUMAN BODY. 7068/12. Knaster.  
CURES FOR ORGANISMAL CONCRETIONS. 11855/12. Luckow.  
SHAVING-BRUSHES AND THE LIKE. 12013/12. Kirkwood.  
RENDERING PARAFFIN WAX CAPABLE OF RESISTING THE ACTION OF LIGHT AND OPAQUE. 15250/12. Gössel.

PRODUCTION OF METALLIC CATALYSTS. 22092/12. C. & G. Müller Speisefettfabrik Akt.-Ges.  
POTASH-RECOVERY PROCESS. 22557/12. Neil.  
ALUMINIUM NITRIDES. 25630/12. Ellis.  
TREATMENT OF ACETYL CELLULOSE. 27227/12. Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (vorm. E. Sehering) and Loose.  
DEHALOGENISATION OF HALOGENIFEROUS NITRATES. 23844/12. Uebel & Wikander.  
REDUCTION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE. 29030/12. Ruthenburg.  
ECRASEURS, SNARES FOR NASAL OPERATIONS, ETC. 29470/12. Woods.  
FEEDING-BOTTLES. 5642/13. Morgan.

### Specifications Open for Inspection.

MASSAGE APPARATUS. 4077/13. Tacail.  
MANUFACTURE OF AMMONIA SALTS. 4687/13. La Suburbaine.  
MANUFACTURE OF SULPHURIC ACID. 5079/13. Farup.  
PRODUCTION OF SULPHUR AND SULPHATES FROM POLYTHIONATE SOLUTIONS. 10147/12. Feld.  
CATALYST CONTAINING VANADIUM. 5174/13. Soc. Anon. Conidelon.  
TANNIC EXTRACT AND PROCESS. 5369/13. Béchédât.  
TONING AND INTENSIFYING PHOTOGRAPHS. 55602/13. Fischer.  
STERILISING WATER AND RENDERING IT TASTELESS AND ODOURLESS BY MEANS OF HALOGEN-SALTS. 3529/13. Chemische Werke vorm. Byk.  
COPPER-COMPOUNDS OF LECITHINE. 3950/13. Von Linden.  
PRODUCING A MIXTURE OF CAMPHENE AND ISO-BORNYL ACETATE FROM PIRENE HYDROCHLORIDE. 2488/13. Ruder & Co.  
REMEDY FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES. 5957/13. Van Stockum.  
MANUFACTURE OF HYDROGEN. 7147/13. Soc. L'Air Liquide.  
MACHINES FOR STICKING LABELS ON BOTTLES. 7242/13. Winckler.  
CRACKING HEAVY OILS. 25631/12. Ellis.  
BROMIDE PREPARATION FOR ALIMENTARY PURPOSES. 26365/12. F. Hoffmann-Laroche & Co.  
PRODUCTION OF REVERSIBLE COLLOIDAL SULPHUR. 7238/3. Aktiebolaget Kolloid.  
MANUFACTURE OF HEXA-AMINO-ARSENOBENZENE. 7488/13. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne.  
GLASS ABSORBING ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS. 7864/13. Sanoscop-Glas Ges.  
PRODUCTION OF MONOSALICYLIDE. 7875/13. Kopetschni.  
MANUFACTURING POWDER-PUFFS OF WOOL-FILAMENTS. 7965/13. Schwarzhaupt.  
MACHINE FOR CUTTING AND MOULDING CAKES OF SOAP. 9270/13. Chawshanoff.  
STERILISATION OF LIQUIDS WITH OZONE AND ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS. 9281/13. Laffitteau.  
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE FERTILISERS. 9342/13. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvalstofciklieselskab.  
WASHING COMPOUND FOR LEATHER GOODS. 14082/12. Karplus & Herzberger.  
MANUFACTURE OF HYDROGEN. 7494/13. Jaubert.  
PRODUCTION OF ALUMINIUM FROM ITS COMPOUNDS. 8166/13. Giuliani.  
CARBAZOLE-SULPHONIC ACIDS. 9960/13. Farbenfabriken vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning.  
MANUFACTURE OF CONCENTRATED HYDROGEN PEROXIDE FROM A PEROXIDE OF AN ALKALINE EARTH. 10292/13. Bariumoxyd G.m.b.H.  
PRODUCING ZIRCONIUM OXIDE FREE FROM IRON. 9153/13. Havas.  
SANITARY PAPER BOTTLES. 9399/13. Giesseman.  
PRODUCTION OF HYDROGENISED ORGANIC SUBSTANCES. 10204/13. Vereinigte Chinenfabriken Zimmer & Co.  
MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINIUM NITRIDES. 10975/13. Soc. Gén. des Nitrures.  
MANIFOLDING DOCUMENTS. 5018/13. H. Hurwitz & Co.  
PROCESS FOR CARRYING OUT CATALYTIC REACTIONS. 7839/13. Andersen.  
MANUFACTURE OF WHITE ENAMEL. 9544/13. Vereinigte Chemische Fabriken Landau, Kreidel, Heller & Co.  
DISPENSING CANS. 11003/13. Gruettner.  
ALUMINIUM NITRIDES. 11091/13. Soc. Générale des Nitrures.  
FILTER-PRESS FABRICS. 11536/13. Carman.

**JAPANESE PEPPERMINT OIL.**—In his annual report on the trade of Hakodate, the British Consul states that the greater portion of the peppermint produced in Japan comes from the Hokkaido province, which in 1911 produced 238,000 lb. out of a total of 311,000 lb. The quality, however, is not so good as that of the inland sea district.

**BRITISH GUIANA CITRATE OF LIME.**—During the year 1911-12 the exports of citrate of lime from British Guiana were 6,334 lb., valued at 1917., which compares with 7,928 lb. exported in the previous year. The cultivation of limes is slowly increasing, 660 acres being now occupied by this product. It is hoped that by the early erection of machinery for the production of citrate of lime this promising industry will receive a much-desired impetus.